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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:
The Threatened Coal Strike 229
Better Than Two Miles a Minute 230
Senator Patterson's Bolt 231
Japanese Instigation of the Chinese Boycott . 232
Investigating the Pennsylvania 234
The French Church Riots 235
Colonel Mann's Mark Antony 235
A Million Dollars Missing 236

LETTERS AND ART:
Collapse of Imperialistic Writing in England . 237
Mozart's Ephemeral Music 238
Atrocities of the Colored Supplement 238
A Glance at the Literay Record of 1905 . . . 239
Bernard Shaw's Latest Dramatic Experiment . 240
Woman's Real Place in Literature 241

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
Prolonging Life by Will Power 242
Astronomical Methods in Natural History . . 242
A Portable Tunnel 243
Medicine for Bad Temper 243
A Machine for Testing Automobiles 244
The Portable Tool in Modern Work 244
Age Limit of Inebriety 245

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:
Cause of Irreligion in the Proletariat 246
Judaism and Roman Catholicism 246
Dr. Rainsford's Retirement 247
The Paradox of Unbelief 248
Mr. Rockefeller and the New York Baptists . . 248

FOREIGN COMMENT:
Witte, the Discredited 249
Outlook for Peace in the Morocco Dispute . . . 250
An Intellectual Awakening in Russia 250
European Echoes of the Balfourian Debâcle . 251
A French View of the "Yankee Peril" 252
Cultivating an Anglo-German Understanding 252

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . . . 253-254

MISCELLANEOUS 255-268

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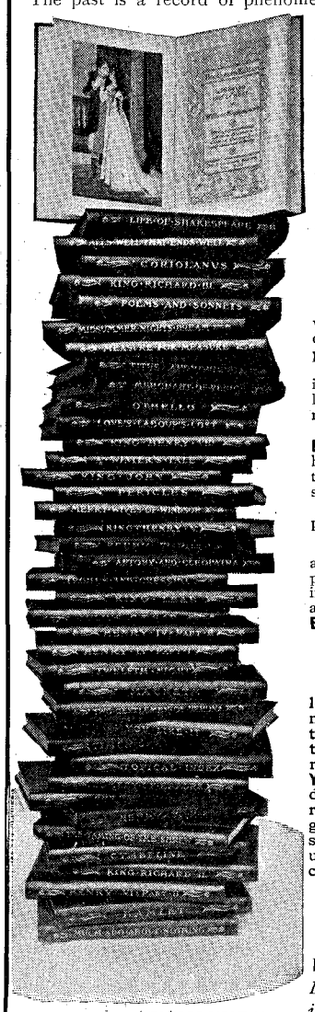

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., No. 7 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 17, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 826

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE THREATENED COAL STRIKE.

THE failure of the miners and the operators to settle their differences amicably, says the New York *World*, "will be worse than a blunder on the part of the persons responsible. It will be a crime." And that, take it all in all, is the opinion of the press from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "The public ought to have some rights in a free country," protests the Washington *Post*. Failure to reach an agreement at Indianapolis is regretted by all newspapers. *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), the organ of the 550,000 miners preparing to strike, quotes President Mitchell thus:

"'There must be an increase in wages or there will be no agreement,' was the declaration of President Mitchell to the operators' scale committee Wednesday morning.

"After calling attention to the general prosperity of the country, Mr. Mitchell asked in an impressive manner:

"'Why should not the miners enjoy their share of this prosperity? Must the miners stop now? Is this their end? Have they no future?

"'I'm making this statement so that you gentlemen will know where I will stand when it comes to a point in this conference whether to agree or not to agree.'"

In the camp of the miners themselves there seems to be considerable strife. Patrick Dolan, head of the Pittsburg district of the United Mine Workers, uttered words to which, in the opinion of the Indianapolis *News*, the miners should pay heed. "Why doesn't John Mitchell tell you the truth? Why doesn't he tell you that a strike now means disaster to the union?" he is reported as crying out. And further:

"I want to tell you that if we can get an agreement by further consultation, as we have been able to do in times past, then we had better not pass this resolution. There are many districts unorganized to a great extent which we can not control. Many of our young men have never been through a strike; they are ignorant of such bitter experiences and what it means to see the women and children suffer. It is easy to get into a strike, but it is hard, bitterly hard, to get out again. But, if needs be, you will find that I can still strike just as hard as any man in the union."

"Why fight," asks the Cleveland *Leader*, in reviewing the "singularly formidable" balance of forces; "why fight with destructive results, to get what should be obtained without war?" It is obligatory upon both sides, says the Kansas City *Journal*, "to do everything possible to make its own attitude fair and reasonable." The New York *Journal of Commerce* cannot see how a strike could succeed, coming at the beginning of spring. Would those who have to pay, it asks, "feel sympathy for those responsible either for a higher price of coal or a suspension of the supply?" That John Mitchell feels the seriousness of the situation is proven by these words in his speech to the miners on the strike:

"In deciding this important matter you must consult the interests of the men, the women and the little children at home, and if your judgment differs from that of your president, you should stand and vote your convictions, even though you be only one man against a thousand."

The most discouraging feature of the news from Indianapolis, the Buffalo *Express* feels, "is that there is a well-defined feeling there that certain large soft coal operators welcome the uncertainty of the wage dispute, and probably welcome a strike, because of the 'toning up' of the coal market, which would follow." And other papers, in the light of the attitude of the operators, are of similar opinion. President Frank Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, spokesman for the operators, is quoted as announcing that every mine in the Pittsburg district would

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND JOHN MITCHELL.

This picture was taken at Wilkesbarre, Pa., last August, when the President, in an address to the miners, cautioned them in the following words: "And as one practical point, let me urge that in the event of any difficulty, especially if it is what is known as a labor trouble, both sides show themselves willing to meet, willing to consult, and anxious each to treat the other reasonably and fairly, each to look at the other's side of the case and to do the other justice. If only this course could be generally followed, the chance of industrial disaster would be minimized."

be closed before the operators would agree to the miners' demands. Many papers take pains to point out that the true sufferers will be the public. The New York *Sun* observes:

"If a contest comes, as it now threatens to do, it will not be a struggle between capital and labor. The one group that is safe in any case is that which is composed of the mine-owners. It will be an assault by one-half of 1 per cent. of the American people on the comfort, the well-being, the incomes and the industry

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of the remaining 99½ per cent. The extra dollar that goes into the pocket of the coal miner, if his demands be granted, must come out of the pockets of the mechanic, the farmer, the clerk, and the storekeeper."

In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "the public is in no temper to regard lightly a misuse of such a vast power, and will hold to a strict accountability those in whom it rests, on both sides." The Providence *Journal* urges immediate interference by the Administration and recalls President Roosevelt's good work in settling the strike in 1902. The Brooklyn *Eagle* points out that the last strike cost nearly $150,000,000, to say nothing of the inconvenience and loss of life; it calls attention to the fact that the $3,000,000 which the miners say they have is small when compared with the fact that a strike would mean 3,000,000 mouths to feed, and it concludes thus:

"John Mitchell is an able man, because he has created a great following. Yet the great man is he whose efforts in behalf of mankind are constructive, not destructive. Mr. Mitchell stands at the parting of the ways. The one road leads to public confidence and the support of his fellows; the other leads into the mist. Which will he take?"

BETTER THAN TWO MILES A MINUTE.

THE record established by an automobile in Florida of two miles in less than one minute arouses some speculative comment as to what use can be made of this great speed attained. Victor Demogeot (French), driving a 200-horse-power Darracq car, made two miles in 58 4-5 seconds on January 29. Fred Marriott (American), in a Stanley steamer, took 59 3-5 seconds. But previously, on January 26, he had made a mile in 28 1-5 seconds. *Automobile Topics* seems to think these records futile. It says:

"The finite human mind frequently fails to grasp the significance of figures. It requires a stretch of the imagination to realize what Fred H. Marriott really did when he guided his steam projectile through space on the Florida beach last week and traversed a measured mile in 28 1-5 seconds. He devoured distance at the rate of 62½ yards or 187¼ feet per second. Had he kept on for an hour at this rate he would have travelled 127¾ miles. Similarly, when Victor Demogeot drove his car two full miles in 58 4-5 seconds he traveled at a speed that would have carried him from New York to Chicago in less than eight hours, or less than half the time the boasted flyers of the most famous railroads of the world consume in performing a like journey. Keeping on to San Francisco at the same rate of speed, the eager traveler would sight the broad expanse of the Pacific Ocean in one day of 24 hours, or one-fourth the railroad time. Small wonder that these stupendous figures almost elude comprehension.

"But of what import is all this, will be asked. Are these marvelous speeds attainable by commercial automobiles of to-day—by the cars you and I buy and drive? Is the world any richer in knowledge because of these feats? Have any new principles been discovered or elaborated or elucidated as a result? If not, of what value are they? For which the answer must be given that the cars having these records to their credit are freaks—vehicles built to run a race with Time, with every feature fashioned to one end. The one is a dangerous toy, liable to explode at any moment, the other stripped of essential parts and quite unfit to do duty on the public roads. Marvelous, indeed, are the performances; but of what avail?"

DISTANCED.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

VICTOR DEMOGEOT,
Crowned "Speed King," after his 2-mile record-breaking run in 58 4-5 seconds.

The *Scientific American* thinks these records make it impossible to prophesy where "the craze for speed will end." The two-mile-a-minute motor without tracks, observes the Washington *Star*, "is dangerous to a deadly degree, and incapable of practical use on the roads." The main problem of transportation to-day, it points out, "is not the attainment of great speed, but the making safer of the cars and trains that are now running at from sixty to ninety miles an hour in service." The New York *Evening Mail* expects still greater speed development, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* observes in prophetic vein:

"Probably there are those who look on the performances at Ormond as simply sporting events and without practical value. We think such are mistaken. When the steamship first went ten miles an hour or the early locomotive made fourteen it was considered that space had been annihilated and that the world was to be regenerated on that basis of speed.

"For generations the transportation question has been developed from lower to higher speeds, and there is no fixed limit. Probably two generations hence the flyers of to-day on land and sea will be looked upon as slow coaches. The point to be made is that the automobile is developing speed and safety along lines which are certain to have more than a mere academic value. Time is becoming more and more important and the patronage of the fast trains of the railways shows that the quickest is the best patronized.

"The train that makes a mile a minute to-day is not considered remarkable, but it is a great deal safer than the one which made thirty miles some forty years ago. It would seem as if the automobile was exhibiting and demonstrating the potentialities

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of speed which are to be of use in many directions, not only for mere sport, but for usefulness and profit. At the rate indicated one could go from this city to San Francisco in about twenty-four hours. It is not ridiculous to suggest that living persons may approach that record."

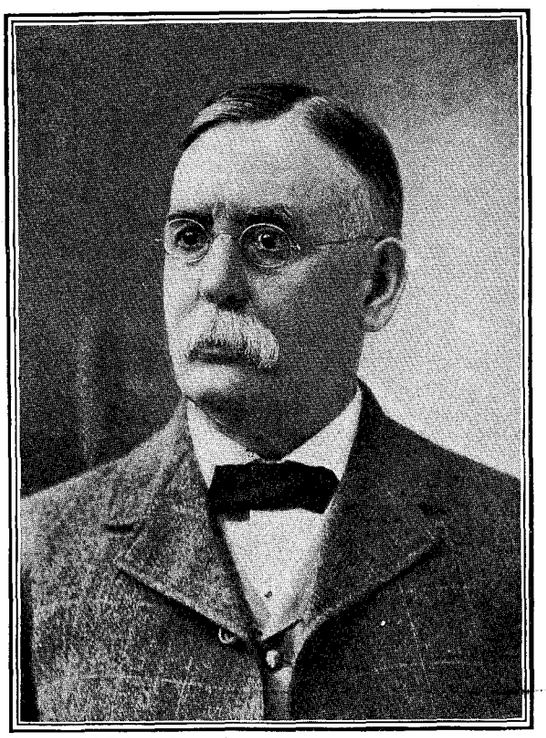
SENATOR PATTERSON'S BOLT.

THE latest political topic of this year's abundant crop is the so-called defection of Senator Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, a Democrat who declares himself openly for the President's Santo Domingo treaty. "It is not, Mr. President," said the Senator from Colorado, "that I do not differ with him [President Roosevelt] in many things. . . . But I have no hesitation in saying that, whatever the difference may be, I have implicit faith in the integrity and the patriotic spirit that moves the President on all public questions. . . . Mr. President, I believe that Democrats should feel distinctively friendly and cordial to the President of the United States. . . . If he is ambitious to attain a niche in the nation's pantheon alongside of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln, he cannot be blamed."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares it attributes to Mr. Patterson only the highest motives, but Washington gossip, it adds, is "that the President is working to win over four or five Democratic Senators by the use of patronage." Senator Patterson, however, denies that he seeks patronage. "A man who has been by turns Republican, Populist and Democrat," observes the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "is capable of becoming almost anything politically." The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) calls Senator Patterson courageous and adds:

"He said what everybody knows when he declared that the President's foreign policy is popular with the people. He warned his party that it would be bad policy to vote against the Santo Domingo treaty. Of course it would not be right to vote for a measure merely because it would be bad party policy to sustain it, although that sort of thing is done too often in both branches of Congress, just as members often vote on the wrong side in spite of the fact that it is bad party policy to do so. But in this instance the treaty is sound, legitimate and progressive. It meets changed conditions. It would establish a wholesome precedent. It would safeguard the United States against encroachments, just as the Monroe doctrine itself has safeguarded it for generations. Therefore it would be a bad thing for the nation and for the Democratic party if this treaty should fail of ratification because of Democratic opposition."

The attitude of the Senator in the opinion of the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), is exactly what a Senator's attitude should be. "For a Senator ought not to hesitate to commend a policy of which he approves simply because it happens to be the policy of a political adversary." The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.) praises the Senator, and the New York *Globe* (Rep.), in view of the advantages to be gained by a treaty with Santo Domingo, thinks it not strange "that a Democrat so dyed in the wool as Senator Morgan and one so rampant as Senator Patterson, of Colorado, have indicated their intention to vote for ratification, and that others are likely to follow their lead." Democratic papers, however, disapprove. The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) thinks "Senator Patterson's comparisons of President Roosevelt with Washington, Jefferson and Jackson seem to run along zig-zag lines and come out wide of their mark," and the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) says:



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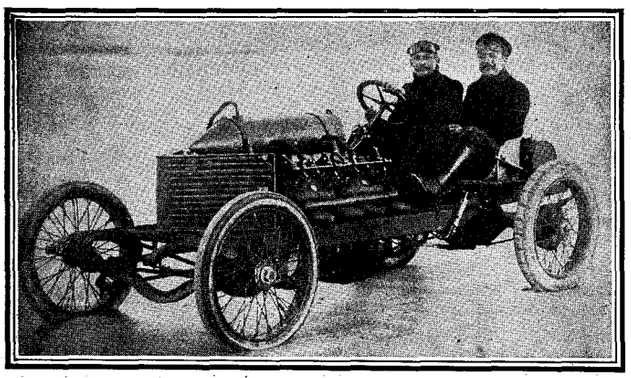
SENATOR T. M. PATTERSON,

Of Colorado, accused by his Democratic colleagues of deserting the party because he announced himself in favor of the Santo Domingo treaty.

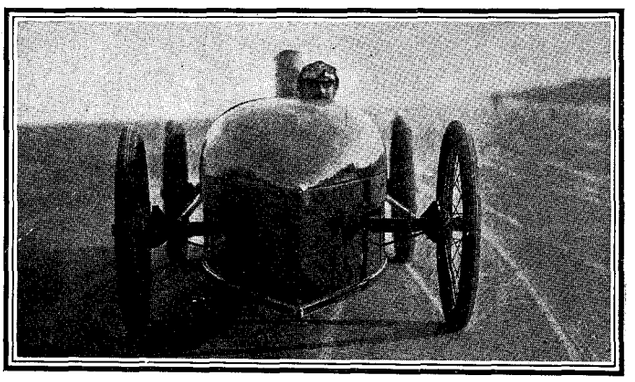
"Mr. Patterson's term in the Senate expires a year hence, and he cannot expect a re-election. But by coming to the support of Mr. Roosevelt at the present time he can be sure of obtaining some good federal office after he ceases to be a Senator, and it seems to be believed in Washington that he has already received a promise of such an office."

Of the Colorado papers, the Denver *Republican* (Rep.) calls Senator Patterson a "stormy petrel;" the Leadville *Herald Democrat* confesses its "inability to fathom the workings of the Pattersonian mind," but thinks it evident "that he expects to gain something by thus ably and eloquently championing the cause



200-HORSE-POWER DARRACQ,

Which was driven two miles in 58 4-5 seconds, breaking the world's record.



THE STANLEY STEAMER,

In which Fred Marriott broke the world's record by covering a mile in 28 1-5 seconds.

THE FASTEST THINGS ON FOUR WHEELS.

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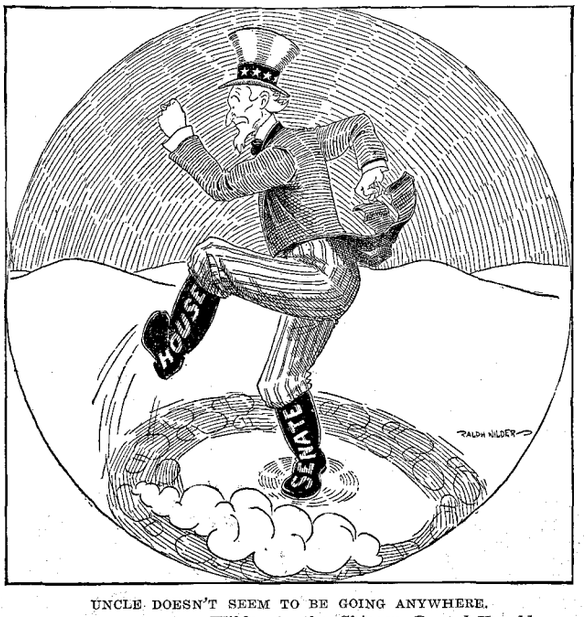
of the Administration at this critical period." *The Rocky Mountain News*, Senator Patterson's organ, suggests that the President come to the Capital and talk the treaty over with Congress! Washington was the first and last President to visit the Senate, but, says the *News*, "strong men and bold men are prone" to make precedents.

The action of the Senate after the so-called bolting of Senator Patterson evoked much additional comment. The Democratic Senators held a caucus and passed a resolution declaring not only that the Santo Domingo treaty should not receive any Democratic support, but that a two-thirds vote of the caucus should make that attitude binding on all Democratic Senators. Whereupon the bolting Senator introduced resolutions declaring such dictation unconstitutional. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the *World* (Dem.) agree that to make the ratification of the treaty a party measure is not praiseworthy, but the Republicans, they think, are no better. *The World* says:

"There will be no dissent from Senator Patterson's resolution reciting that each Senator is entitled to one vote; that any attempt to coerce him is an invasion of the rights of a State; that any Senator who permits himself to be coerced weakens and degrades his State; that for any Senator to vote otherwise than as his sense of duty dictates degrades his high office and assails the dignity and standing of the Senate.

"All that Senator Patterson says of the duties and obligations of Senators is admirable. And it applies to domination by a steering committee quite as much as to domination by a caucus. It applies to White House coercion even more than to caucus coercion. It applies to every Senator's vote on every measure, not merely to his vote on treaties. No especial divinity hedges about the treaty-making power. The same oath of office that covers one of a Senator's official acts covers all of them. One is not flesh and the others red herring."

The New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) agrees with Senator Patterson that to dictate the vote is unconstitutional; and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) thinks the Democratic Senators are in a very awkward position. Has the United States Senate so many Senators, asks the New York *American* (Dem.), who manfully



UNCLE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE GOING ANYWHERE.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

stand for their own convictions that it can afford to condemn this principle in any case whatsoever?" And again, "shall a United States Senator obey his conscience and his oath of office, or cast both aside and abide by the dictum of a party caucus?" The New York *Sun* (Ind.) prints on its editorial page a letter saying:

"There being no possible ground for contending that the treaty involves any question of party as between Republicans and Democrats, we are forced to conclude that this unheard-of caucus command rests solely upon the wish personally to oppose the individual who as President has constitutionally tendered a treaty for Senatorial advice.

"When a Senator, under his oath of office, 'advises' for or against a treaty—a mighty instrument which as part of the supreme law of the land affects international as well as national relations—it would seem that each Senator should be bound only by his own individual conscience and honor."

"When the Senator from Colorado left our caucus," is a remark attributed to Senator Bailey, "it was not from conviction, but from habit." Mr. Patterson's reply is, "I have no regrets for the course I have pursued."

JAPANESE INSTIGATION OF THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

MR. THOMAS F. MILLARD, the brilliant war correspondent of *Scribner's*, has tarried long enough in the Far East after the war to look into the Chinese boycott of American goods, and has unearthed some evidence that convinces him that it is being instigated by the Japanese. This "so-called boycott," he remarks, "has a more far-reaching significance" than the people in this country imagine, and he hints that it betrays a Japanese hostility to this country that has been hitherto unsuspected. The boycott instigation, he tells us, has been carried on through a large number of Chinese newspapers that are published under Japanese protection in treaty ports and foreign "concessions," where they are free from Chinese governmental control. He says:

"I do not think I shall be accused of exaggeration when I say that control of this tremendous force of publicity, in its primal application to the mental processes of one-third of the inhabitants of the earth, hitherto cut off from and indifferent to its influence, is of extraordinary importance to the future of the Far East and to the whole world. And when I say that there is positive evidence of the existence of a systematic and well-developed plan of Japan to control and manipulate this force, or at least a predominating section of it, it will be seen that I broach a matter of some significance. While in China recently I was presented by a person in close touch with the progress of events in the Far East with a list of twenty-six vernacular newspapers believed to be either directly or indirectly controlled in the Japanese interest."

The head and front of this agitation, says Mr. Millard, has been the *Eastern Times*, of Shanghai, a Chinese paper "managed and edited by a Japanese brought over from Japan for the purpose." "There is scarcely any reason to doubt," he adds, "that its policy is directed from Tokyo, or rather, as has been openly asserted in Shanghai, from the Japanese consulate." Indeed, "its attitude became so flagrant and offensive that Mr. Rodgers, the American consul-general, called the attention of the Japanese consul-general to the matter," but, beyond some polite expressions, nothing was done, and the *Eastern Times* "became more aggressive and offensive" than before. Mr. Millard expresses a shrewd suspicion that the expenses of the agitation, between $1,000 and $2,000 a day, were borne by the Japanese, and says:

"The chief agency employed in the extension of the boycott agitation was, naturally, publicity. Several channels were used; newspapers, placards, and cartoons being the principal ones. In the course of several months hundreds of thousands of placards, pamphlets, and pictorial caricatures were circulated throughout the empire. I have seen a large number of these publications. Some were amusing, some interesting, and some alarming. The cartoons usually represented a Chinese being maltreated by a white man, presumably an American, although no particular pains was taken to preserve national identities in many of them. How these posters were circulated was at first hard to discover. Naturally, the provincial and local officials were anxious to keep their skirts clear, fearing retribution in some form, and pretended to, and in many instances did prohibit the distribution of boycott circulars and cartoons. But a convenient agency was found. Within the last few years thousands of Japanese, many of them Buddhist

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"Entrenched conservatism," writes Thomas F. Millard in *Scribner's*, "is being hustled on all sides" in China, "and cannot long withstand the new forces at work." "The sending of commissions to study conditions and methods in foreign countries is," we are told, "a sign of a new era."

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE COMMISSION.

priests, have gone to China and are now scattered to the remotest parts of the country, where other foreigners are seldom, if ever, seen. Some estimates place the number of these Japanese now in China as high as fifty thousand, although this is probably a mere guess. However, it is certain that thousands of Japanese tradesmen and commercial agents have settled in various remote parts of the empire, adopting the life of the people and often their dress.

"Since other foreigners are not permitted to live or engage in business outside the treaty ports, it will be preceived that considerable present and prospective commercial advantage promises to accrue through this condition, which will not be shared by other nations. Dismissing this phase of the matter, there is good reason to believe that these Japanese were instrumental in furthering the circulation of the boycott propaganda. In fact, many instances where they did so are positively known."

In view of the vigorous revival of the anti-American sentiment in that empire, it would be the wisest policy, many of our newspapers believe, to cultivate the friendship of China; and the visit of an imposing delegation of Chinese to study the political, social, educational and industrial conditions in this country, it is generally expected, will go a long way toward bringing this desired end.

The visit of the Chinese commission, whose portraits appear above, is intended to obtain information to enable them to give advice to the imperial government on the advisability of making reforms. This commission has for its heads Tai Hung Chi, one of the most eminent scholars and publicists of the Chinese Empire, and Tuan Fang, Viceroy of the great province of Hunan. Their studies will include Europe as well as the United States, and the Boston *Herald* thinks the trip "cannot fail to materially influence the industrial, social and political future of the Chinese Empire." This commission and the signs of unrest in China are interpreted in the American press as showing that that country is determined to get in touch with the modern world, and in step with the march of progress. "The influence of practical education," says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, "has made itself felt in China," and it goes on to add: "The leaven is working and the whole mass of the Chinese population will soon feel its impulse. The Oriental mind is rapidly clearing itself of the fog of ancient prejudice."

Fresh evidence that the anti-American feeling is still active in China is given by the dismissal of Prof. C. D. Tenney, the American director of education in Pe-Chi-Li province, who had built up what is considered the model educational system of the empire, and by the efforts to remove other American officials. Congress, on January 29, passed a resolution providing for an investigation of the causes of the boycott, and Secretary Metcalf has approved some modifications in the exclusion law to ameliorate the anti-American prejudice in China. "We have much to do and to undo," says the Baltimore *American*, "to counteract the prejudice that has sprung up within a few years largely based upon exclusion acts that are unnecessarily drastic and also somewhat due to prejudices excited by Chinese merchants who have suffered from the increasing rivalry of Americans."

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INVESTIGATING THE PENNSYLVANIA.

FEW of the newspaper experts seem to think that Representative Gillespie (Dem., Texas) has a very bright prospect of success in his efforts to put the screws on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Gillespie alleges, as his remarks are reported in *The Congressional Record,* that a soft-coal transportation trust has been formed, made up of the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads. Among these roads there is mutual ownership of stock, he says, mutual membership in directorates, and, most important of all, a mutual agreement to divide up the soft-coal markets in such a way that the roads have the country at their mercy. In his own words:

"It is believed that investigation will show that the above-indicated common control of the bituminous-coal-carrying roads has resulted in the allotment to each coal-carrying road of certain territory to be served by it with bituminous coal, and that the railroads carrying bituminous coal are prevented from allowing the above coal-carrying roads to compete with each other in the markets by means of rate adjustments, agreements, and combinations."

The chief sinner in this matter, Mr. Gillespie seems to think, is the Pennsylvania road, and his original resolution of inquiry, passed by the House on January 29, was aimed at that company. The Interstate Commerce Commission reported in reply that the Pennsylvania holds a stock control of the Pennsylvania Company, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Company, and the Northern Central Company; but has only a minority stock interest in the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. The commission adds:

"From the general knowledge and information of the commission the further statement is warranted that, since the acquisition by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the companies controlled by it of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, as above set forth, the published rates of the several railroads have been better maintained and in some instances advanced, and that there appears to be less competition in rates between these lines than was formerly the case; but this is also true of competitive rates generally in other parts of the country."

Mr. Hearst's New York *American* thinks that "the eminent pirates who control this mighty aggregation of mileage and wealth" will now be brought to book; but most of the press, as remarked above, cannot see that the Pennsylvania has violated the law. The three companies which it controls are not parallel and competing with it, and its interest in the other roads, it is remarked, is not enough to bring it under the ban. "Ownership of a minority of the stock in one or more connecting lines is not prohibited by existing laws," observes the New York *Herald;* and *Bradstreet's* says corroboratively:

"Thus far the rulings of the courts upon questions of control have never gone so far in any way to indicate illegality in the ownership of minority interests of the above kind, while it must also be considered that whatever steps the Pennsylvania management has taken in reference to interests in other companies have always been perfectly open."

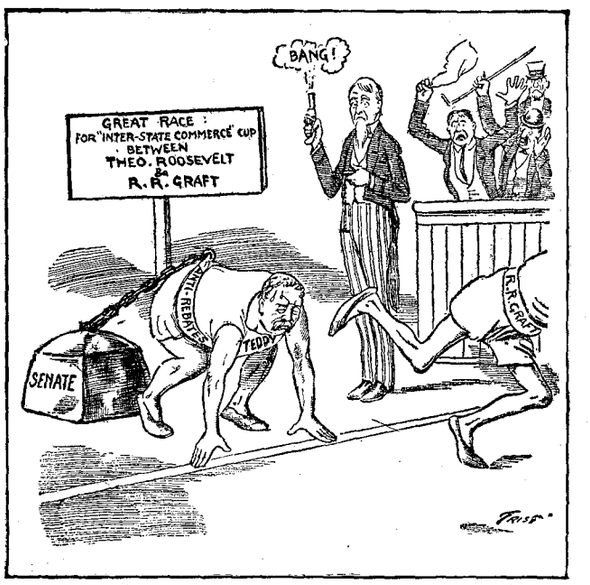
Some papers are unkind enough to hint that this Congressional onslaught upon the railroads is due to the discontinuance of passes. Thus the New York *Globe* remarks:

"Nothing is so pathetic as an expired pass, its transporting potency gone, a pitiful thing of mere bristol, whereas once it was an annihilator of distance. Congressmen have been oppressed with a great sorrow as they have fingered over, in its tomb of morocco or seal, the souvenir that bespoke a departed greatness. They have journeyed bootlessly to the congressional postoffice, looking, looking, ever looking for the letter, with inclosure, that never came. They turned away silently, reflecting sadly on the hollowness of life and the general wreck that had occurred in the frame of things.

"For a time it looked as if nothing would happen—as if, stung by ingratitude, Congress would tamely submit to the studied affront put upon it. But the surface calm was deceptive. Beneath the crust was a churning, ireful turmoil, an indignation daily added to, an increasing sense of dudgeon and of spleen. The swelling heart at last is unable to control its rankling exasperation, and it breaks and bursts with Vesuvian vigor. So it was that the Gillespie resolution to 'investigate' the Pennsylvania came before the House at the moment the reporters call psychological. It found its way smoothed by a month of pass famine. In its behalf could be mustered all the argument implied in the phrase, 'We'll show 'em.' So it went through with the speed of a Marriott on the Ormond beach. The anxious Payne, the fluttered Dalzell, the careful Hepburn sounded the note of warning in vain. The sheep had started to leave the pasture, and over the bars they leaped despite the shepherds. The members did not ask how or when—it was enough for them to know that a blow had been struck, that perhaps a way had been opened to 'bring dem presents back.'"

BEFORE. AFTER.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*



THEY'RE OFF!

[At least one of them is.]

—Trist in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat.*

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

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CARDINAL RICHARD,

Archbishop of Paris, who regards the Government's action as sacrilege.

CHIEF OF POLICE LEPINE,

Who clashed with the crowds at the churches in Paris.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF PREMIER ROUVIER,

Who promised tact and moderation in the making of the inventories, but nevertheless ordered the police to enter the churches.

CHIEF FIGURES IN THE INVENTORY DISPUTE.

THE FRENCH CHURCH RIOTS.

ANYTHING like religious troubles or church riots is so absolutely foreign to this country that our press is inclined to blame both sides for the recent riots in France. Any preponderance of sympathy there may be leans rather toward the church than to the state. The cause of the outbreaks, particularly of the disturbance at the church of Ste. Clotilde, Paris, was, we are told, the attempt of the government to carry out the third article of the Law of Separation, which provides that "upon the promulgation of the law the agents of the Department of Domains shall proceed to make an inventory, descriptive and assessed, of the real and personal property of the establishments and of that of the state departments and communes which is enjoyed by these establishments." These inventories, a Paris correspondent of the New York *Sun* says, are being made in the interest of the Catholics themselves, "so that the property may be formally transferred to them as associations."

If, as has been reported, the government agents handled rudely sacred objects such as relics, then, thinks the New York *Times*, there was certainly a grave error of judgment on their part. "It is, evidently," the *Times* adds, "a case for good-will and care on both sides, and apparently there has been a lack of these on both sides," and the New York *Globe* believes it would be difficult for us to determine which side is more to blame. The *Evening Post* remarks that "one may deplore the fact that the Catholics of France do not obey the biblical injunction to turn the other cheek; one can hardly wonder that their bewilderment and indignation occasionally find vent in violence." The Springfield *Republican* and the Boston *Transcript* take the view of Paul Sabatier, author of a book on the separation, who believes it is all for the good of the church, and the Baltimore *News* is of the same mind. The New York *World* cannot see, "even if the French government was bound to execute the law, how it could have been so brutally tactless." The New Orleans *Picayune* assails the French government in these words:

"The average American understands by separation of church and state the complete divorcement of all control of the church by the state or the state by the church, with perfect freedom of every individual or combination of individuals to practice religion after his or their own fashion, and to conduct the affairs of their churches without any interference on the part of the state. Such is not the meaning of 'separation' in France. There the word stands for spoliation of the churches and banishment of religious orders, the prohibition of teaching in private schools under religious influence or control and the suppression of all forms of religion that do not suit the interests of the politicians in power. No student of history can suppose that any such policy can be permanently successful. Sooner or later a persistence in the present course of religious persecution will bring disaster upon France by alienating the loyalty of the people. A purely atheistic commonwealth is not likely to endure unless human nature is very different in France from what it is elsewhere."

Colonel Mann's Mark Antony.—In an article in *Town Topics* signed "The Widow," but obviously expressing editorial opinion, and couched in a tone much like Mark Antony's in speaking of Brutus, District Attorney Jerome is taken to task for the way he conducted the prosecution of his friend, Norman Hapgood, for libel, recently considered in these columns. Says the *Town Topics* writer:

"It is not for me to criticize. I don't. But it seemed to me, my dear Mr. Jerome, as I sat there through some of this trial against your 'dear friend,' and realized your great personality and charm of manner—that must win all those who come in personal contact with you—that you knew, too, that you did not dare to emphasize or press the points you held in your hand. But what a chance there was for you if only that man, the accused, had not been your friend! To have won one case on proof, on facts, with no play, no attempt to work on the minds or to prejudice a jury—just appealing to their intelligence as American citizens—and what a triumph to have won against such a wonderful man as Mr. Osborne!

"You were there as attorney for the people, and nobody believed for an instant you would whitewash crime. Everybody in

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the city, in the State, everybody who knows you, believes, that if you had found evidences of blackmail in the methods of the complainant you would be the first to expose it. But no one was quite prepared for the fact that you did not press the point when you said you had found no evidences of blackmail. No one was quite prepared for the fact—when you called the prime witnesses for the defence 'blackmailers' and 'receivers of bloodmoney' and 'beggars'—that the jury was not told that these men had been dropped down the elevator shaft—so to speak—with a thud because of the differences between them and the men 'higher-up' who had been their employers."

Collier's Weekly, of which Mr. Hapgood is editor, merely gives a brief digest of the trial and quotes a number of press comments. In a single impersonal editorial paragraph are found these words:

"Freedom of criticism is a privilege of our newspapers which is in no danger of being taken away. It is too essential a part of political liberty and social and economic progress. It is too essential to freedom of mind and alertness of mental life. As every advantage has its shadow, so personal gossip, mean detective scandal, and false romance in criminal news come along as evils in the train of freedom, and some papers there are of which the very existence means both cruelty and putrefaction. But when the liberties and the license of journalism come before our courts and juries, there is seldom difficulty in drawing clearly the line that divides abuse from justice."

A MILLION DOLLARS MISSING.

WHEN the directors of the New York Life Insurance Company appointed an investigating committee to overhaul the company's affairs, many papers at once took it for granted that it would be a "whitewashing committee," and treated it as a joke. Last week, however, when the committee brought in its report, these papers found they were mistaken. In this report it is shown that some $1,340,000 was paid to "Judge" Andrew Hamilton, the company's "legislative agent," during his connection with the company, of which $135,000 is accounted for and $233,000 repaid by ex-President McCall, leaving nearly $975,000 missing. The report recommends that legal proceedings be instituted at once against Hamilton and McCall to ascertain for what purpose these moneys were used and to whom they were paid. The report and its recommendations were adopted unanimously by the directors.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* makes this vigorous comment:

"This money all belonged to the policyholders of the company, and the secret disbursement of it deserves even more severe condemnation than it receives from the committee. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the expenditures thus revealed were largely made for crooked purposes, and no honest man can view the policy thus pursued with anything except indignation and disgust."

The New York *World* thinks that some one should wear stripes for this piece of work. It declares:

"It is beyond belief that all this Hamilton fund was expended by him for any purpose connected either legitimately or illegitimately with the business of the New York Life. It could not have been. Even as a bribe fund it is too colossal to have been really disbursed. A great part of it must have been divided, and the committee's report clearly indicates to whose fingers it may have stuck.

"In making public the facts and in directing legal action for restitution the members of the committee have done all they can now do in this Hamilton matter. They promise to continue investigating other frauds upon the policy-holders, which it is their duty to do unsparingly and promptly.

"Restitution concerns only the policy-holders. It was their money which was stolen, and it is to them it should be returned. It is as their trustees that the housecleaning committee acts.

"Punishment is not the concern of the housecleaning committee but of the community. The report brands again the perjury of McCall, the larceny of Hamilton and the forgery of Perkins. Are these crimes to go unpunished? Are the perjury of Mann, the larceny of Sam Lobley and the forgery of Colmey to engross the energy of the District-Attorney, and is their punishment to satisfy the demands of the Penal Code?

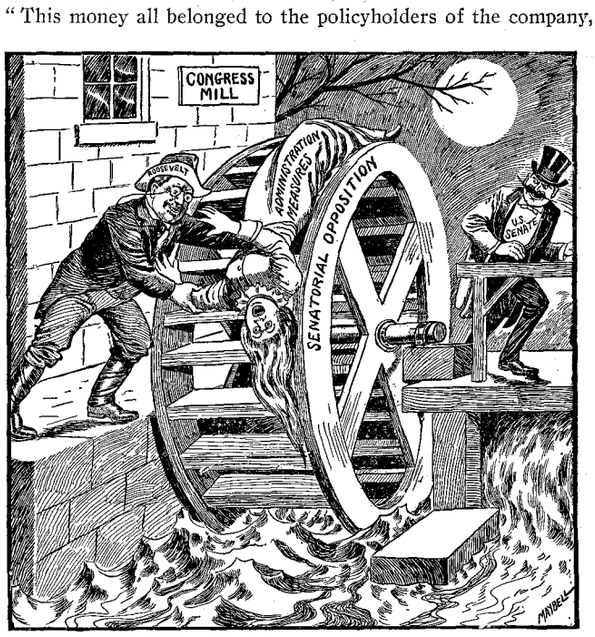
"If this boodle money was lawfully taken from the New York Life treasury there is no reason for its restitution. If McCall told the truth its amount was less than a third of what has been traced. If Perkins kept honest books of account the Hamilton payments could not have been concealed.

"For these crimes there is both a civil and a criminal remedy. The civil remedy is the duty of the trustees to enforce, and they are doing their duty. The criminal remedy is the duty of the District-Attorney to prosecute. And he is not doing his duty.

"To exempt big criminals from prosecution makes the Penal Code an instrument of oppression instead of an instrument of justice."

Richard Croker appears to be taking a very lively interest in Irish politics. Poor Ireland.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

"I would enter hell for a friend," says Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage. Like a majority of men, the doctor knows where he would probably find his friend.—*The Washington Post.*



POLITICAL VERSION OF "A CROWN OF THORNS."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

TOO MUCH ROOSEVELT.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

SCENES IN THE CONGRESSIONAL TRAGEDY.

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LETTERS AND ART.

COLLAPSE OF IMPERIALISTIC WRITING IN ENGLAND.

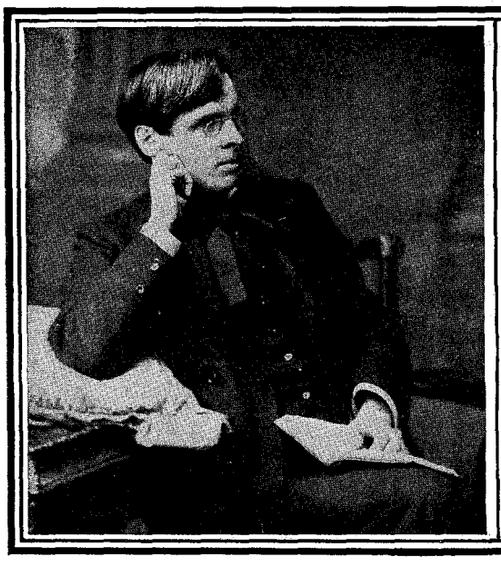
FIFTEEN years ago, as Mr. C. F. Masterman, in his new book, "In Peril of Change," reminds us, a new and arresting spirit manifested itself in English literature; its message, proclaimed by a few men of genius, diffused itself through a thousand obscure channels in press and platform, and imposed a new enthusiasm upon the public. This was the imperialistic spirit, and its chief apostles were Mr. W. E. Henley and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The result of this spirit was "a literature of a rather forced ferocity." Under its influence "Imperial Destiny replaced national well-being; and men were no longer asked to pursue the 'just' course, but to approve the 'inevitable.'" It was a message of vigor and revolt, we are told, "congruous to a nation wearied of the drabness of its uniform successes." Its wide acceptance was due to "the dissatisfaction and vague restlessness which comes both to individuals and communities after long periods of order and tranquillity." But this imperialistic spirit in English literature, says Mr. Masterman, has now collapsed, and a new note is becoming dominant—as evidenced in the writings of Mr. Yeats, Mr. William Watson, Mr. Nevinson, Mr. Chesterton, and Mr. Belloc. The vogue of the imperialistic writers, Mr. Masterman explains, "lasted only so long as it could keep divorced from real things and confined to its world of illusion." Enlarging upon this point, he continues:

"While British wars consisted of battues of blacks, with the minimum of loss and pain to ourselves, the falsity of the atmosphere of Mr. Kipling's battle tales was undiscoverable. . . .

"With the outbreak of real war and some apprehension of its meaning, the spell snapped. Directly Mr. Kipling commenced to write of the actual conflict in South Africa, the note suddenly jarred and rang false. His judgment was found to be concerned not with war, but with the idea of war; the conception in the brain of a journalist. The jauntiness and cocksureness, the surface swagger, were suddenly confronted with realities,—Death and Loss and Longing. 'There was a good killing at Paardeberg; the first satisfactory killing of the whole war;'—this attitude immediately disclosed its essential vulgarity; a grimace from the teeth outwards; war as viewed from Capel Court or Whitechapel, or any other place where men are noisy and impotent. Real war gave indeed a revelation of high sacrifice, the coming of the 'fire of Prometheus' into the common ways of men; flaming up under the stress of a vast upheaval in the conflict of life and of death. It was not given to the Apostles of the New Imperialism to estimate or even to understand those deeper tides of the human soul. Their conception was of war carried on in the spirit of the music hall comedy; the men at the close of the struggle wiping their hands which have successfully gouged out the eyes of their enemies, while they hum the latest popular song. It was left for another poet of a different spirit, Mr. Henry Newbolt, to voice the commonplace of an unchanging tragedy in the only memorable verse called forth by this three years' struggle.

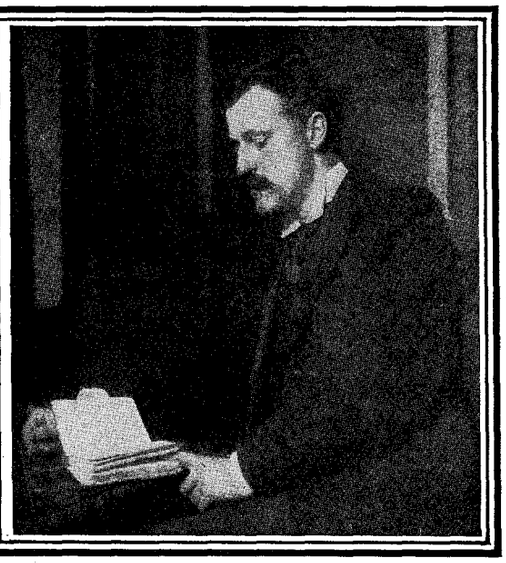
"With the coming of a war which it had so furiously demanded, the literature of reaction fell, first into shrillness, then into silence. Read to-day, the whole thing stands remote and fantastic, the child of a time infinitely far away. Of its authors, some are dead; and some continue a strange shadowy life in an alien time. Mr. Kipling compiles such mournful productions as 'Traffics and Discoveries.' But the pipe fails to awaken any responsive echoes. Even those who before had approved now turn away their heads. He appears like one dancing and grimacing in the midst of the set grave faces of a silent company. And so of the others. . . . The spectacle is not without its pathos. *We* have not changed, these writers may complain. Here is the same music which you once approved, which once moved you clumsily to caper in the market place. What has caused the charm suddenly to cease?

"It has ceased—is the reply—because your world of phantasy has been judged and condemned by real things; because with that judgment a new Spirit is dawning in England."



MR. W. B. YEATS,
Poet and prophet of the Irish revival, and a factor in the reaction against imperialistic writing.

MR. GILBERT CHESTERTON.
This brilliant essayist is described as "the very apostle of a new nationalism."



MR. WILLIAM WATSON,
An English poet whose work sounds an anti-imperialistic note.

"HERALDS OF THE NEW DAWN" IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The heralds of the new dawn, says Mr. Masterman, are not the youth of yesterday; their voices were not silent even during the days of the imperialistic "reaction," only they were drowned in the clamor. The leaders whom Mr. Masterman points to are William Watson, W. B. Yeats, H. W. Nevinson, Hilaire Belloc and Gilbert Chesterton. From the "notes" of these writers he thus prophesies of the spirit of the coming time:

"First, this spirit will be national; with no appearance of balanced affection and an equal approval and sympathy for all men, a universal benevolence. It will proclaim always a particular concern in the well-being of England and the English people; a pride in its ancient history, its ancient traditions, the very language of its grey skies and rocky shore.

"Second, it will, I think, dissever itself entirely from those former rallies of a national spirit which have immediately identified a nation with a small and limited class, throwing up boundaries round its privileges against a hungry and raging

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crowd. There will be none of the follies of the 'young England,' or attempts to revive a feudalism which had vigor in its day, but now has ceased to be. The assertion will be of a spiritual democracy, with a claim for every Englishman and woman and child to some share in the great inheritance which England has won.

"And third, therefore, you will note a bedrock demand in the thrusting forward of those problems of social discontent and social reform, which are destined ultimately to brush aside the futilities of the present party strife."

The men who are marshalled as the leaders all sound, in perhaps varying keys, the note of nationalism. "Mr. Yeats is at the heart of that national revival in life and literature which, in the past few years, has made Ireland, on the remote boundaries of Europe, the center of one of the few living and compelling movements of the age." Mr. Watson is one conscious "of having loved his country with the vigilant love that cannot brook a shadow upon her honor," to whom "the charge of being against her because he deplores her temporary attitude and action brings a kind of amazement that has in it something akin to despair." "Mr. Nevinson has devoted his days to appeals for the struggle of martyred nations to maintain their own life,—in Ireland, in Macedonia, in South Africa." "Mr. Belloc is perhaps the most entirely nationalist. He is all for the smaller community against the larger." "And Mr. Chesterton has made himself the very apostle of a new nationalism which proclaims this variegated development as an essential for the preservation of the sanity of the world."

MOZART'S EPHEMERAL MUSIC.

DURING the last few weeks the concert halls and opera houses of the world have been giving their audiences something of a Mozart revival, in celebration of the 150th anniversary of that composer's birth. In New York the event was marked only by two performances of "Don Giovanni" in the Metropolitan Opera House, and by at least one Mozart number on every program in the concert halls. But even these tributes were sufficiently unusual to attract attention. "For, say what we may about the immortality of Mozart," writes Mr. Richard Aldrich, in the New York *Times*, "it is true that his music is gradually becoming rarer and rarer upon concert programs and the list of operatic performances." It is only with a conscious effort, continues this critic, that the grace and charm, the exuberant gaiety, the polished urbanity, the elegiac tenderness of Mozart can be really understood and appreciated by a modern American audience. While he was "the most artistically gifted by nature, the most artistically skillful of all composers," says Mr. Aldrich, his work is out of touch with "the rush of the modern impulse," nor has its fascination "anything comparable to the deeper emotions through which the sway of Beethoven, Schubert, and Schumann is unfailing." Wagnerites in particular are inclined to depreciate Mozart, although Wagner himself is recorded to have said: "I believe in God, Mozart, and Beethoven."

Musical statistics show that not only in New York, but even in Vienna, the stronghold of the Mozart cult, opera-goers have made up their minds that of the composer's seven operas, only three ("Figaro," "Don Giovanni," and "The Magic Flute") are of sufficient interest to supply an evening's entertainment. Of Mozart's songs—three dozen or more in number—only one survives in concert halls; of his forty-one symphonies, three are occasionally heard to-day. The New York *Evening Post* finds the explanation of this in the composer's "unfortunate life; and his manner of composing." It appears that he "dashed off" his compositions in much the same casual manner in which Byron claims to have written his poems. We read:

"He wrote music as other people write letters. Grieg relates that one time, when in Vienna, he saw the MS. of the D minor concerto for piano. 'In the finale Mozart was in some way or other interrupted in his writing. When he again took up his pen he did not continue where he had left off. A stroke of the pen over the excellent piece, a new finale, the one which we all know! No laborious search for the lost thread.' In some cases this impromptu method worked well; in others it did not. A great proportion of his 626 works are mere *pièces d'occasion*. He wrote songs for his friends as they wrote their names in albums, and cared not what became of them. Many of his pianoforte works were composed specially for his pupils. 'The silkworm produces its smooth, regular ball of silk without effort,' writes Professor Shedlock, 'and in like manner Mozart could turn out Allegros, Rondos, sets of variations *à discrétion*. The sonata in C minor is, to our thinking, the only one in which he was entirely absorbed in his art.'

"When, however, Mozart was thus entirely wrapped up in his work he achieved results equalled by few and surpassed by none. His 'Don Giovanni' and 'Magic Flute,' in particular, contain imperishable pages of inspiration; here are oceans of melody and marvels of dramatic characterization, which make it seem probable that had he lived more than a paltry thirty-five years he might have anticipated Weber, and even Wagner. He knew better than any one else that he had just arrived at the threshold of his greatest possible achievements. 'And now I must go,' he said on his deathbed, 'just as it had become possible for me to live quietly. Now I must leave my art just as I had freed myself from the slavery of fashion, had broken the bonds of speculators, and won the privilege of following my own feelings and composing freely and independently whatever my heart prompted.'"

Short as was Mozart's life, its creative period, owing to the almost incredible precocity of his genius, covered practically thirty years. He left behind him, adds *The Evening Post*, "music which it is particularly important that the composers of our own time should study and take as a model, because it is pre-eminent for two important elements which they foolishly neglect: melody and simplicity."

ATROCITIES OF THE COLORED SUPPLEMENT.

MR. LINDSAY SWIFT calls attention to a curious anomaly when he points out that while the illustration of books and magazines has been steadily advancing in artistic excellence, the illustration of the daily papers—especially as it relates to the comic element—grows constantly worse in every particular. "And the colored Sunday supplement," he adds, "denotes its low-water mark." What the American public seems to accept as comic journalism is characterized by Mr. Swift as "a shameless travesty of art and humor." The retort of the editors, he says, is that they give the public only what the public demands. Mr. Swift—whose indictment of the colored supplement appears in *The Printing Art* (Cambridge, Mass.) for February—is not satisfied with this answer. He writes:

"The public visits beautiful museums and libraries and seems to enjoy them; it goes to churches where good music may be heard; it will support a decent play and condemn a nasty one. But it can be debauched and can have its dawning sensibilities for art or anything else that is worth while blighted; and there is no debauchery or blight, outside the domain of obvious immorality, more deadening to the public than this continually thrusting everything that is sordid, vulgar, and belittling before its uncultured but curious eyes.

"The leading motive of most of these humorous illustrations is the practical joke,—a theme which in literature, as everybody of the simplest knowledge understands, died a natural and deserved death at the end of the eighteenth century. No more in books are we expected to laugh over the ducking of parsons in horse-ponds, or other bucolic and heavy modes of enjoyment. But there is a strange recrudescence to-day in our comic illustrations of the making merry over the mistakes of another. Yokels now, as one hundred and fifty years ago, are to be amused at the butting of elderly frames by the horns of the polemic goat; mules are perpetually warring on the corporeal welfare of the unwary; policemen are defacing the features of innocent citizens; the negro, the Irishman, the Jew are presented, not with that fair sense of fun which needs offend no race or person, but with a cynical distortion of ethnic characteristics."

The pencil of our "comic supplement" humorists, he points out, "is most malign in its delineations of children," and he adds:

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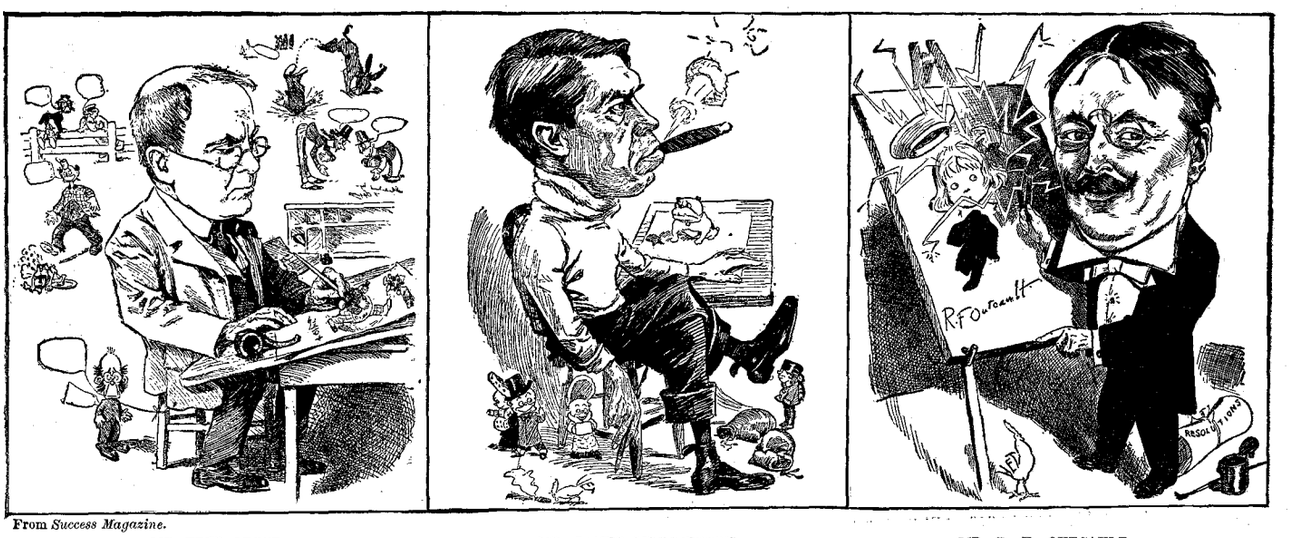

From *Success Magazine*.

MR. FRED OPPER,
Creator of "Happy Hooligan," "Alphonse and Gaston," and the nimble "Maud," all of them personalities of comic supplement fame.

MR. JAMES SWINNERTON.
His "Mr. Jack," "Little Jimmie," and "Sam," are characters familiar to the patrons of the Sunday newspapers.

MR. R. F. OUTCAULT,
Whose most popular creation, "Buster Brown," is in many respects typical of the art and humor of the colored supplement.

CARICATURES OF THREE SUCCESSFUL COMIC SUPPLEMENT ARTISTS.

These drawings are by Mr. J. S. Anderson, known as "Vet." On Mr. Anderson's caricature the subject, in each instance, has drawn with his own hand some of the characters that have made him famous.

"Their young faces, with prolonged upper lips, upturned noses, and otherwise misshapen features, give them the appearance of aborted monsters fit only for the specimen bottles of a medical museum. The speech put into their sorry mouths is all of a piece with the drawing,—some curious argot supposed to be peculiar to the streets of New York, but unintelligible even to the intelligence of the facile Chimmie Fadden."

The sin of these artists is the greater, asserts the critic, "because they do show a certain sort of skill, perverted, unprogressive and mediocre though it be." He continues:

"It would not be so bad if these wretched perversions of so innocent and helpful a relish to life as the comic reached only persons of mature life. Even readers whose time is so valueless that they can afford to waste more than a glance at a Sunday paper must realize how worthless pictures of this sort really are. It is the children who suffer, for they absorb unconsciously the unsavory quality of such efforts to amuse, and are thus the involuntary victims of voluntary and responsible corruptionists. At a time when this country is seriously trying to implant a knowledge of and stimulate a taste for better things, artistic and æsthetic, through exhibitions in museums, libraries, and even in Sunday Schools, it is not a little disheartening to realize that every step in this direction gets a weekly setback through these colored atrocities.

"The child of sensible parents will not see or know about them, but the child of the street, the child of the indifferent household, will warm to them like a cat to the back of the stove. There are certain negative results at least that parents have a right to expect from every educative force which is brought to bear on their children: that these children shall not be deliberately taught disrespect for old age or for physical infirmities and deformities, that they shall not learn to cherish contempt for other races or religions than their own, that they shall not take satisfaction in the tormenting of animals or weaklings—in short, that they shall not acquire an habitually cynical and unsportsmanlike attitude of mind.

"A morbid gloating over the deficiencies and humiliations of our neighbors is pretty sure to develop vulgarity and a lax moral fibre in ourselves; for vulgarity of mind and manners seems to me to be primarily a lack of restraint in thought, feeling, and expression regarding those tendencies which every civilized man and race is striving to modify or to conquer."

Mr. Swift considers it a curious anomaly that America, of all nations, should be the producer of this peculiarly atrocious form of "art." "We are the most humorous if not the wittiest people on earth," he exclaims, in conclusion, "and yet we maintain the colored Sunday supplements, while other nations, the quality of whose humor as displayed in art is incomparably better than ours, get along very comfortably without them."

A GLANCE AT THE LITERARY RECORD OF 1905.

SOME interesting features are brought to light by *The Publisher's Weekly* (New York) in its review of American book productions during 1905. In the class of history, and also in that of political and social science, we read the number of new works from leading professors of our universities or from students who had made these subjects the study of a lifetime, is unusually large, and characterized by patient research and broad scholarship. We are told, also, that the past year shows a decided advance in the matter of making and illustrating books. "Our educational works are among the most artistically turned out and the most attractive to the eye of the child of any the world over." While the illustrations of the holiday books for children receive high praise, we are told that as stories these books "betrayed an absence of inventiveness and imagination that was remarkable." Certain trends of popular interest were exemplified by the number of books "on mental science, Christian science, or healing, on diet and indoor and outdoor exercises, warranted to keep one young and beautiful. *The Publishers' Weekly* claims to have detected a revival of the American short story during 1905. Among the novels a number of books are significant for their sounding, in varying degrees, a note of social satire. We read:

"Even with the many notable novels to be quoted as part of the literary history of 1905, 'The House of Mirth,' by Edith Wharton, is in the lead among works by *American* novelists. Critics have been unanimous in praise of its power and unique style, pronouncing it a second and modern 'Vanity Fair.' The life of the rich and idle as seen in New York City was depicted by several other writers with stinging satire. Among the most clever of this class is 'Our Best Society,' published anonymously, but now acknowledged by John D. Barry as his very own. Salient phases of the present, in our politics and finance, in our social and domestic life found illustration in numerous works of fiction; 'Miss Bellard's Inspiration,' by William Dean Howells, has an 'advanced' woman in its heroine; 'The Ballingtons,' by Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, is the first book of a new writer, and a study of the marriage relation under two different conditions; 'The Opal,' sent out without an author's name on the title-page, is a keen psychological study, having its scene among Boston so-

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ciety people; 'The Orchid' is one of Robert Grant's unflattering pictures of a member of the 'smart set'—a beautiful but apparently heartless American girl."

A number of books are mentioned in which the automobile plays a leading rôle. Two English books, published also in this country, are classed together as "curiosities of literature." These are Algernon Charles Swinburne's "Love's Cross Currents" and George Bernard Shaw's "The Irrational Knot," both bantlings of these famous writers' youth. Of foreign books which, in translations, aroused particular interest in this country, we are told:

"Rosegger's 'I. N. R. I.: a Prisoner's Story of the Cross,' is a fervent history of Christ, purporting to be written by a young German socialist, condemned to death. It is taken from the German, the book having been one of the literary sensations in Germany. 'Jörn Uhl,' also from the German, by Gustav Frenssen, is the soul history of a peasant. From the Italian comes 'After the Divorce,' by Grazia Deledda, with its scene in Sardinia; it is exciting and dramatic."

The following table compares American book production for 1904 and 1905:

Classes.	1904. New Books.	1904. New Editions.	1905. New Books.	1905. New Editions.
Fiction	1007	814	1008	356
Literature and Collected Works	644	53	693	56
Theology and Religion	673	44	681	17
Poetry and the Drama	530	8	564	34
Law	606	8	561	....
Juvenile	408	11	475	66
Education	592	36	487	8
Physical and Mathematical Science	322	52	439	7
Biography, Correspondence	416	21	411	9
History	315	42	357	11
Medicine, Hygiene	186	92	349	7
Political and Social Science	297	39	335	7
Fine Arts: Illus. Gift Books	230	23	267	5
Description, Geography, Travel	215	25	243	7
Useful Arts	144	31	195	1
Domestic and Rural	74	8	127	....
Sports and Amusements	110	4	125	....
Works of Reference	87	1	87	5
Humor and Satire	61	4	61	1
Philosophy	54	4	49	1
Totals	6971	1320	7514	598
	1320		598	
	8291		8112	

We are reminded, also, of the following losses suffered by American literature during the past year:

"Among our most noted dead was John Hay, Secretary of State under three administrations and co-author of the life of Lincoln and a versatile *litterateur*. Few personalities inspired more love than that of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the editor of *St. Nicholas* since its inception in 1873, who, as well as Hezekiah Butterworth, another of the children's favorites, and Sarah C. Woolsey ['Susan Coolidge'], added wholesomely to books for the young. General Lew Wallace, world-famed as the author of 'Ben Hur,' Henry Harland ['Sidney Luska'], and Judge A. W. Tourgee were lost from the novelists. Edward Atkinson, social and political reformer, and Prof. Arthur Latham Perry are to be mourned. John Bartlett, compiler of 'Familiar Quotations', passed away in his eighty-fifth year. Colonel S. Adams Drake, historian, is also to be added to the list."

From *The Publishers' Circular* (London) we learn that the number of books published in Great Britain during 1905 is fourscore fewer than in 1904. The religious books, we read, are "due more to Francis of Assisi, Thomas à Kempis, and other standard devotional writers, than to Torrey and Alexander, or the questions of church and education." The exact numbers are given as follows: Books published during 1904, 8,334; during 1905, 8,252.

The *Bibliographie de la France* reports 12,416 books published in that country during last year—that is to say, 277 more than in 1904.

BERNARD SHAW'S LATEST DRAMATIC EXPERIMENT.

"WAIT till 'Major Barbara' is produced," Mr. G. Bernard Shaw wrote in his open letter to Mr. Comstock in connection with the demand for the suppression, in New York, of "Mrs. Warren's Profession." That "threat" was construed by some critics as an admission on the part of the author that the new play was even more "shocking" and audacious than the one which London and New York had suppressed on grounds of morality and decency. "**Major Barbara**" has since been performed at the London Court Theatre, and not even a tremor has been caused. The censor had not the slightest objection to it; the critics have found nothing in it to condemn—except tedium—and the audiences have been perplexed, but not in any sense offended or outraged.

"Major Barbara" is, however, something of a new departure for Mr. Shaw, in a dramatic sense. Critics having said that he could not write real plays, he defiantly calls his latest, not a play, but "a discussion in three acts." What does it discuss? Mr. Walkley, the critic of the London *Times*, a personal friend of the author to whom "Man and Superman" was dedicated, says in concluding a long and not unsympathetic review of the "discussion":

"What a farrago! Mr. Shaw has certainly justified his subtitle of 'discussion,' and he has discussed everything under the sun: Salvationism, Whiggism, Parliament, the Press, University education, the choice of a profession, the philosophy of war, alcohol, charity, Donizetti's music, Greek scholarship, English slang, courtship and matrimony, the manufacture of explosives, *quicquid agunt homines*. It is all very 'Shavian,' very bewildering, very suggestive in its flashes of shrewd sense, very amusing in its long stretches of March-hare madness (until they become too long), and absolutely undramatic throughout."

All the critics find great difficulty in indicating the "plot" of "Major Barbara," but from the several attempts bravely made in the London press we gather the following outlines of the story:

Major Barbara is the daughter of Lady Britomast Undershaft, a mid-Victorian Liberal and a despot in her domestic sphere. She has, beside her mother, a sister, a brother and a father, whom she does not know, there having been, years ago, a sort of separation (for reasons not explained) between Lady Britomast and her husband, Andrew Undershaft. Undershaft is a queer character; he is a Nietzschean, and affects cynicism and immorality while acting as a moral and respectable Briton. He is the head of a great firm which manufactures torpedoes, sub-marines and other terribly destructive implements, and so necessary are his weapons to success in war that he can dictate to governments as to when and where they shall go to war or conclude peace.

Lady Britomast, having to provide dowries for her two marriageable daughters, Barbara, the "Major" in the Salvation Army, and Sarah (who is not interested in religion or anything else and is engaged to a society fool), invites her husband to visit her house and consider with her the financial arrangements in question. We make his acquaintance in the first act under amusing circumstances. He does not recognize his children; alleged "instinct" fails him, and he makes farcical guesses.

Undershaft singles out Barbara for attention. She attracts him even more than his son, Stephen, whom his mother wishes to be accepted as Andrew's heir and successor in business. Barbara is enthusiastic, ardent, modern and humanitarian, and her father conceives the idea of separating her from the "army." If, he says (not in her presence), he cannot buy her from the army, he will buy the army from her. He asks to be taken to the "barracks" and initiated into the organization and management of the Salvation Army. Barbara eagerly consents, hoping to "convert" him. Lady Britomast is impatient with Barbara, who "speaks as if religion were a pleasant subject"; this remark does not prevent Lady Britomast from ordering family prayers.

The second act shows us a "shelter" of the "army." Types of converts are introduced—mostly hypocrites, fakes or brutes. One of the converts is a Professor Casius, a Greek scholar, who has joined the army as a "drum" because he loves Barbara and

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wishes to be near her. Casius denies that he is a hypocrite; he is a "collector" of religions and believes in all of them.

The army, on account of great distress and unemployment, needs money urgently. One of the officers accepts a donation of $25,000 from a rich distiller who has bought a peerage. Undershaft offers a like donation, and it is accepted. At this Barbara revolts; she cannot believe in a religion and a propaganda of redemption founded on drunkenness and wholesale murder. Her father defends alcohol as well as war, but his sophistries fail to move Barbara. She resigns from the army in indignation and disgust.

In the last act there is much discussion about poverty—"the worst crime"—morality, rent, and what not; but the real business to be settled is the marriage of Barbara and the future of the Undershaft firm. Undershaft says that the head of the firm must be a foundling. The Undershafts, for several generations, had been foundlings, and no actual member of the family must conduct the business. Stephen, the son, is thus barred, and Casius becomes a claimant. He is not a foundling, but the next thing to it; his father had married his deceased wife's sister, and the marriage, legal where it took place (in Australia), was illegal in England. Casius has no "moral" status in England, though he has a legal one, and he is declared good enough to inherit the business. He gets, too, the hand of Barbara. She hates the business, but sees a chance for missionary work in the model village her father has established for his employes. She will not be a stay-at-home wife, for "there are larger loves and diviner dreams than fireside ones." Casius is glad to agree to anything if she will but marry him, and here the "discussion in three acts" ends.

The most hostile critics admit that there is wit enough in "Major Barbara" to make the fortune of six plays; that it is brilliant in spots and vastly entertaining. But some of the speeches and scenes are declared to be tiresome and strained and conducive to yawns and fatigue.

WOMAN'S REAL PLACE IN LITERATURE.

WHETHER women, given the daily increasing opportunities now at their disposal, are fitted to stand on anything like an equal footing with men in the field of letters, is a question which Mr. Georges Pellissier discusses in *La Revue* (Paris), in the course of reviewing Mr. Jacquinet's "Les Femmes de France, Prosateurs et Poètes." The reviewer makes no concealment of his theory that nature has ordained woman to be intellectually, as she is physically, always inferior to man. Hence his reservations in dealing with the potential capacity of literary women to influence the thought, or guide the opinions, of the public they address. Woman's real rôle in literature, he maintains, is, if secondary, an important and well-nigh indispensable one; it is that of hostess of the conversazione or coterie. Without the influence of woman, what, he asks, would French literature have ever accomplished? But the concession of this important socio-literary rôle to women of fashion and affluence, he points out, has not been without its evil import, for it has tended to encourage lighter and consequently more superficial work, in order to meet the caprice of society which is only spasmodically serious. That woman has, however, established among other claims her right to be considered an active participant in the economy of literature, is not now to be denied, says Mr. Pellissier. In the manner of the constructive critic he endeavors to point out the shoals she should avoid and indicate the planes which are open to her aspirations. He says in part:

"Philosophy, criticism and history are beyond her mental scope, and I know of none who has made a lasting impression in these domains. Philosophy requires a force of abstraction and a power of application rarely possessed by women, the power of reflection being, with them, as one of the greatest of them has admitted, 'rather a happy accident than a peculiar or permanent attribute.' Naturally impulsive, they fail to follow out the logic of their ideas. . . . In the domain of criticism woman is too much the slave of first impressions, or pre-conceived notions, which must be admitted, however, to be generally very vivid and often very just. Her personal preferences, nevertheless, obscure her views and misguide her opinions, while she lacks almost wholly the faculty of weighing her judgments. . . . A proper study or understanding of history is impossible without the philosophic and the critical faculties, and, above all, a disinterested love of truth. Woman colors events according as passion or sentiment sways her. The real historian must totally efface both himself and his bias; and this, woman, of her nature, is incapable of doing. . . . There remain to her the drama, poetry and the novel. In dramatic art, no woman has produced anything of lasting note, the reason being that the dramatist must, perforce, be without egotism and be capable of detaching the Ego from the action of the play—a thing impossible in woman."

There remain for woman, then, only the fields of poetry and romance; and it is in the latter, says Mr. Pellissier, that she has more especially distinguished herself. In poetry she is conceded but the "shadow of a name," since of the best poetesses who have flourished within the last two hundred years, not half a dozen can be named who have performed work which has enduring quality. That woman possesses the poetic instinct in a great measure the reviewer admits, but only, he says, a poetic instinct within considerable limitations. We read:

"Woman has an inborn aptitude for poetry and her limitations in this field are less in evidence than in the field of romance. She brings to her lyrical efforts undeniable vivacity and sentiment. . . . . The principal defect she evinces in poetry is a lack of artistic execution. Woman can only be a poet inasmuch as she possesses the poetic instinct; but since she is incapable of submitting to the laws of artistic metrical execution in composition and in the due sequence of idea and thought, she rarely rises above the mediocre. . . . Most women who have shone in the domain of lyrics have owed their inspiration to personal sorrow and misfortune."

In the field of romance alone, it would appear, has woman succeeded in making a name. In many a case, it is admitted, she has scored brilliantly, showing that in this field, at least, she has considerable pretensions to rank with men. Not, however, with master-novelists. The reason of her success in this domain, says Mr. Pellissier, is to be found in the fact that novel-writing is not so exacting in the matter of artistic execution as poetry. Yet much of the success of women novelists is due, he asserts, not so much to the fact that they are novel-writers as to the fact that they are women. Even with their work in this field he has much fault to find. He writes:

"Apart from the fact that they may indulge in solecism and anachronism without being severely called to task by the critics, their composition is faulty. Even Georges Sand was not above suspicion. There is palpable in their novels an incoherent notion of logical plot, while their imagination is subjected to no salutary discipline. Their characters come upon the scene, in haphazard fashion, and seem to amble through the story without definite aim—a fault due to the fact that no definite plot had been conceived and drawn up before the story was begun. . . . Their work lacks vigor and in its weakness, not an unattractive quality in woman herself, there is something commonplace that is not redeemed by elegance or refinement. Above all, woman's temperament recoils from a depiction of the stern reality of life. . . . She has no sense of proportion and for her the beautiful and the pretty are interchangeable terms."

The reviewer attributes woman's success in novel-writing to the fact that people are interested in the psychological outpourings of a sex which is still clouded in something like mystery. In her work she is wont to unveil her soul and her success as a novelist is proportionate to her ability, or inclination, to take her readers into a confidential intimacy. Particular emphasis is laid upon the fact that so many woman-novelists of the day arise among women of social consequence and affluence, to whom the critic aspiring after social honors is prone to truckle, and to whose work he accords praise by no means proportionate to its real literary merits. Finally, says this carping critic, whether the writer be of social consequence or not, she is still a woman and it is a hard task for the critic to judge her productions according to the vigorous standard of justice which he applies to the works of men.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PROLONGING LIFE BY WILL POWER.

THAT few things, not even the postponement of death, are beyond accomplishment by "the forceful will in full concentration" is the belief of Jean Finot, writing in *La Revue* (Paris). Psychology, in his opinion, must henceforth enter into investigations of life and its problems, on an equal plane with physiological research. By the working of the will, he explains, to his own satisfaction, the miracle-cures of Lourdes, the psychopathic ecstasies of Louise Lataud, and many other so-called minifestations of superhuman power. The comparatively recent discovery of the vaso-motor nerves has placed auto-suggestion, we are told, well within the bounds of tangible medical science. Says Mr. Finot:

"The forces of our soul, properly directed, can render us wonderful services in the matter of prolonging life. Auto-suggestion—the power of will used with conscious effort to a given end—can prolong life. Auto-suggestion, improperly directed or abused, shortens life. On reaching a certain age, with a long record of shattered ideals behind us, we voluntarily . . . give way to the overwhelming idea of approaching dissolution. We lose confidence in our strength and powers. Under the pretext that old age lies heavily upon us, we adopt sedentary habits and lead idle lives. By degrees the blood becomes vitiated; tissue refuses to recreate; the body becomes a prey to all kinds of illnesses to which inactivity has pre-disposed the system. Old age, in fine, comes upon us, long before it is due, and solely because we have abused our powers of auto-suggestion."

What, then, is the remedy? In plain language, to live by auto-suggestion, not to die by it. Goethe clearly states the case when he says that "man can command nature to eliminate from the body all matters that cause him suffering." Negative action, however, will by no means suffice. We must stock our minds with active beneficent auto-suggestions and direct them in their proper channels. In this connection, Mr. Finot cites the case of an English hypochondriac whose physician had resorted to every known remedy without effect. Finally, as a desperate measure, the patient was ordered to have his sitting and bed room walls plastered with the legend, "Oh, I am so jolly!" And, in a short time, he became a sound man mentally and physically—clearly, a victory for auto-suggestion.

Mr. Finot lays down these specific injunctions: Reflections on the shortness of life are obnoxious; one must remember, rather, Seneca's famous dictum that not so much the shortness of time as the amount of it that we dissipate, is of consequence. A rational use of the functional organs is insisted upon, from early youth, with the rejection of all depressing ideas, and the conviction that the body possesses a real power of resistance to the invasion of time. We should also acquiesce in the Hegelian principle that there is much good in what appears to be bad, if only dispassionate reason be given full play. Above all, work is necessary, without which, as the sage of Weimar says, no man is free. Theoretically, Mr. Finot says, life can be shown to be equal, potentially, to a one-hundred-and-fifty, or even a two-hundred-year span. Even practically, he thinks, the potential span of life is much greater than people dare imagine. In a consideration of the "age of retirement," which is generally—and absurdly—placed at 60, he says that when men retire at that age from active life, the result is that active life begins to retire from them. The critical period of old age, he finds from a comprehensive study of mortality statistics, lies, under actual conditions, between 80 and 85. If a man can weather this crucial lustrum, the odds are in favor of his reaching, or exceeding, the century limit. It frequently takes a man, he asserts, eighty years to acquire a full knowledge of the capacities and caprices of his organization, under the present conditions of knowledge. Auto-suggestion, however, makes the body subserve the interests of the mind. Nature has created poisons; she has also created antidotes. The antidote to early or premature death is reflective will-power, or auto-suggestion, which will give us complete self-confidence in, as well as control of, our forces, physical as well as moral.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ASTRONOMICAL METHODS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

THAT an astronomical telescope should be used to elucidate a point in ornithology is surely an interesting instance of the way in which the sciences are poaching on one another's preserves nowadays. In *Popular Astronomy* (February) Joel Stebbins, of the University of Illinois observatory, tells how he and Dr. F. W. Carpenter, of the zoological department of that university, measured the heights of migrating birds by using two telescopes stationed some distance apart, in the same way that the distance of a heavenly body may be ascertained by using observations taken at the ends of a still longer base line. The results show the birds do not fly so high as most authorities had supposed. The method was suggested by the fact long known to ornithologists, that valuable data in regard to the migration of birds at night may be obtained by watching the moon with a telescope at the proper season, and noting the number of birds which pass before the bright background of the moon's disk. When the moon is full at the height of the migrating season, Mr. Stebbins tells us, several hundred birds can thus be counted in a few hours by a single observer. With regard to his own measurements, Mr. Stebbins writes:

"The instruments were two small equatorials of four and three inches aperture, the first on a fixed pier, and the second on a movable tripod giving the choice of any direction or length for the base line. The eyepiece of each instrument gave a power of about twenty-five, and the field of view included all of the moon's disk. Four heavy cross hairs were placed in the focal plane, dividing the field into octants, and this reticule was rotated in the tube until one of the hairs was parallel to the diurnal motion.

"Each observer kept the intersection of the cross hairs on the center of the circular arc of the moon's image, and when a bird was seen by both, its path was charted by estimation from different cross hairs. A separate chart was kept by each observer and the work was made entirely independent, but the results were compared from time to time to be sure that the base line was long enough. When it was too short, a bird appeared nearly in the same direction from the two stations, and its distance and height could not be well determined. On the other hand, when the observers were too far apart, the parallax was more than the moon's diameter and both observers could not see the same bird. As the distances of the birds were unknown in advance, it required some experimenting to determine the best base line. Ten feet was found to answer the requirements when the moon was near the meridian. For simplicity in both observation and computation we chose to place the instruments in an east and west line, or at right angles to the direction the birds would probably fly, north in the spring, and south in the fall."

The mathematical calculations necessary to reduce the data obtained by this method are given by the writer in full, but are too technical for reproduction here. His results he details as follows:

"The heights of birds above the ground resulted as follows: On May 19, nine birds varied from 1,200 to 2,400 feet, and on October 10, the same number ranged in altitude from 1,400 to 5,400 feet. The greatest distance, r, of any bird from the observers, was 7,100 feet for the first date and 7,700 feet on the second. Most of the birds of spring were flying west of north, and those in the fall averaged southeast.

"The accuracy attained in these measures depends upon the skill of the observers and the amount of the parallax. A possible error of 25% is assigned to the greatest height, 5,400 feet, but the lower distances are probably correct within 10%. The accuracy of the longer measures could be increased by lengthening the base line, but there would then be no simultaneous observations of the lower birds. In fact, even with a base line of ten feet we are sure that many, and probably most of the birds were too close to be seen at both stations. Often one observer would see a large bird

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cross the moon's disk centrally, and the other would see nothing. Birds a mile and a half away were seen with ease, and could be observed two or three times as far off.

"Previous observers have assumed that many birds flew as high as two or three miles or even more, but we have good evidence that on May 19, not one bird of the 78 was higher than half a mile, and the majority were lower than 1,200 feet. On October 10, one or two birds were as high as a mile, but most of the 57 were again below 1,200 or 1,500 feet.

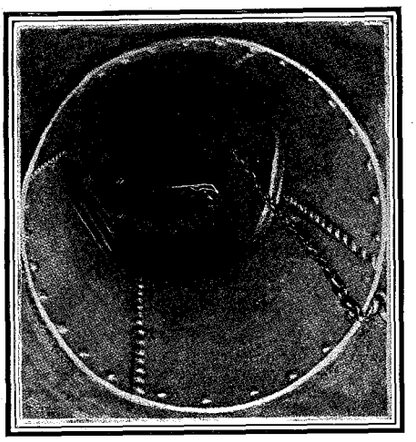
"So far as we know, this is the first time this simple method has been used to determine the heights of migrating birds, and if it were practiced at many stations over the country, ornithologists would have valuable data in regard to nocturnal flight."

A PORTABLE TUNNEL.

A NOVEL method used in constructing the new tunnel under the Seine for carrying the lines of the Metropolitan Railway of Paris, is noted in *Popular Mechanics* (February). Says this paper:

"The tunnel is built in sections—huge caissons of steel—which are floated to position and sunk.

"The walls of each section are filled with rubble when it is sunk and the flanges on its bottom hold it away from the river bed and form a space from which the water is expelled. This

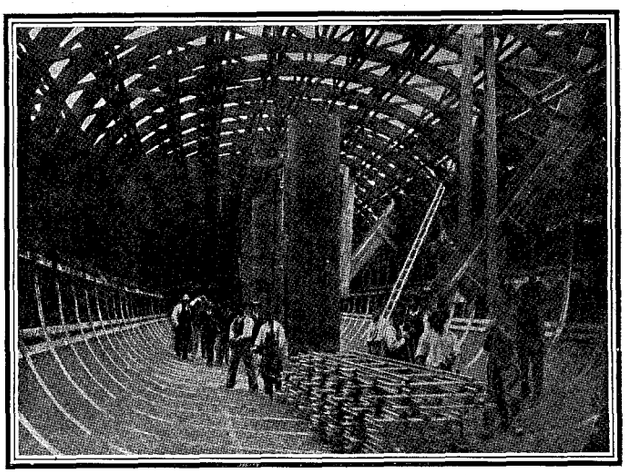


LOOKING DOWN THE CONNECTING TUBE.

The workmen and the material from the bed of the Seine have to pass up from the working chamber to the surface through a series of steel tubes. The view is taken looking down one of these.

space is used as a working chamber where the work of excavation is carried on with only a moderate degree of compressed air. Connecting tubes in the tunnel sections, provided with ladders, are used for passing in and out of the working chamber. As the bed of the river is excavated, the section sinks lower and lower until it is at last beneath the surface. All hollow spaces are filled in with rubble as the work proceeds and the tunnel is finally covered over.

"Conditions in the working chamber are of the best. Electric lights are used and telephones afford communication facilities.



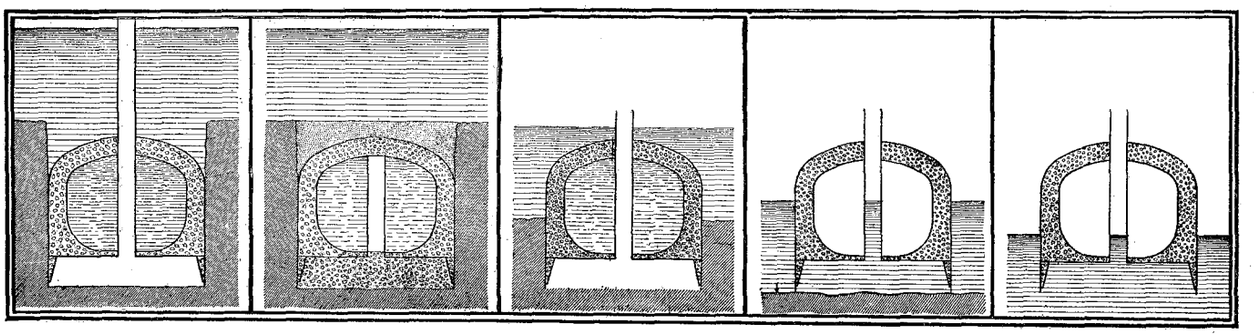
INSIDE ONE SECTION OF THE "PORTABLE TUNNEL."

These sections or caissons are about 110 feet long and are oval in form.

For dealing with the rock strata a special powder which gives off little fumes is used, and excavated material is rapidly removed. This material passes up the connecting tubes in steel buckets which, on reaching the top, are tilted to precipitate the material into barges on the surface of the Seine."

Medicine for Bad Temper.—With regard to the suggestion of Sir Lauder Brunton, already noted in these columns, that fits of bad temper may be controlled by the administration of quieting drugs such as the bromids, *The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery* (February) remarks as follows:

"With all due submission to Sir Lauder Brunton, the best way to control bad temper, or preferably to prevent the temper from becoming bad in a considerable number of persons, is to prevent or relieve indigestion. Nervous exhaustion, overwork, pain are all well-known causes of outbreaks of temper. These latter causes are often so apparent, and the physical unfitness of the bad-tempered person so suggestive to those in his environment, that rest, good food, a glass of wine, or perhaps an opiate, are given with the happiest results. Explosions of bad temper in an arthritic man often depend on another cause, and call for very different treatment. An arthritic man looks well, feels well, is an active worker, and consumes large quantities of meat; but at certain times, when he is beset with uric acid toxemia, gloom and despondency seize him, or he gives way to unreasoning and uncalled-for bursts of temper, and makes everyone in his immediate neighborhood uncomfortable. Instead of ordering temper pow-



SIX STAGES OF THE WORK OF SINKING THE TUNNEL SECTION BENEATH THE BED OF THE SEINE.

These six sectional diagrams show the method for sinking the tunnel section of the Metropolitan railway into the river mud and earth of the bed of the Seine. First of all the section is floated into position. It will be noticed that the water rises up through the central connecting tube. The space between the lattice girdering is then full of rubble, which sinks the section to the bed of the Seine. The flanges which extend round the bottom of the oval-shaped section form a working chamber which is, of course, in its first stage full of water. The water is then expelled, forming a working chamber in which men are able to work with compressed air, in order to keep the Seine water from creeping into the chamber at the junctions, between the edge of the flange and the river-bed. As the men work the section gradually sinks into the river-bed until finally it is beneath the surface.

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ders for such a man, a physician should advise him to eat little or no meat, drink no wine, beer or liquor, eschew tea and coffee, and take muscular exercise regularly on an empty stomach. The patient may not bless the doctor at first; but, if he sticks to the anti-uric-acid regimen, he will recognize unmistakable signs of the soundness of the advice regarding abstention from certain foods and drinks—a sweeter temper, more complete self-control, even under trying circumstances, greater working power with less fret. His family and friends will recognize the change in the bad-tempered man, but will be loath to ascribe the happy result to the real cause, probably because the doctor's advice would go against the grain, if given to themselves. There are other forms of bad temper, for which moral treatment is necessary."

A MACHINE FOR TESTING AUTOMOBILES.

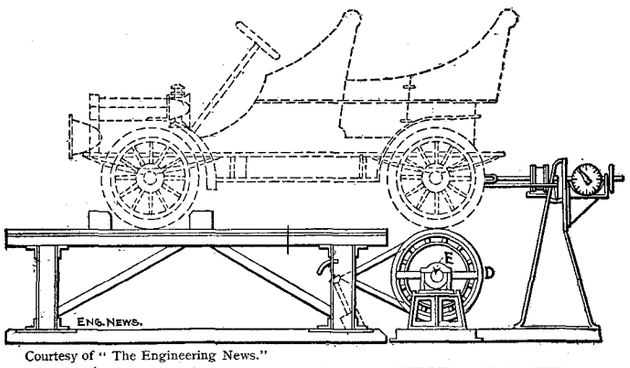
A PLANT for accurate measurement of the power and efficiency of any particular automobile, recently installed at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., on lines similar to those of the well-known locomotive-testing plant at the same institution, is described and illustrated in *Engineering News* (New York, January 25). Says the writer:

"It constitutes a mechanism upon which an automobile of any type, whether steam, electric or gasoline driven, may be mounted and operated. When thus operated the power delivered and the efficiency which marks the action of the machine may be determined. An elevation of the plant, with an automobile mounted for testing, is shown in the accompanying diagrams. The rear or driving wheels of the automobile rest on top of the wide supporting wheels (D), which are mounted on the shaft (E) running in fixed bearings. Thus mounted, the automobile is held in its desired position by a connection with a traction dynamometer, which appears at the rear of the machine. A friction brake on the axle of the supporting wheels absorbs the energy delivered by the machine. In addition to this equipment, a motor-driven pressure blower is provided to deliver air through adjustable piping for cooling the radiators of steam and gasoline machines; also a motor-driven exhauster takes air from a point near the exhaust of the machine, thereby freeing the laboratory of obnoxious gases."

It is clear that if the supporting wheels were blocked, the automobile would, if started, tend to move forward with its full tractive power. This tendency would be registered as a pull upon a dynamometer. If, on the other hand, the supporting wheels were free to turn absolutely without friction, there would be no pull on the dynamometer. Of course, neither of these extreme cases represents the fact. The wheels really turn against a resistance the value of which may be varied at will. Says the writer:

"The arrangement is such that whatever this resistance may be, it appears as a stress on the draw-bar. The resistance is regulated by means of a friction brake, to which reference has already been made. By its adjustment, the load on the automobile, which varies with the pull upon the dynamometer, may be varied as desired."

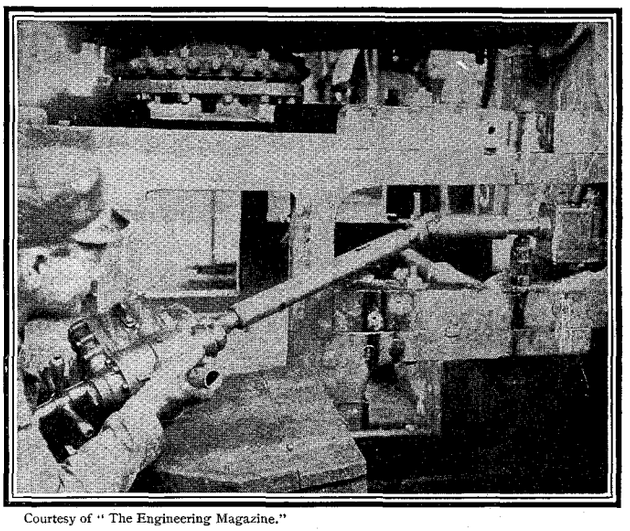
In all cases the power exerted by the automobile may be calculated from the pull exerted at the draw-bar, and the distance passed over by the tread of the driving wheel. The space passed over is found by determining the number of revolutions of the supporting wheel and multiplying by its circumference.



Courtesy of "The Engineering News."
FIG. 1. AUTOMOBILE TESTING PLANT OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

THE PORTABLE TOOL IN MODERN WORK.

IN the old shops—and the lapse of a few years makes things "old" in this progressive age—the machinery was all heavy and stationary. Elaborate and powerful devices were necessary



Courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine."
AN "UNDESIRABLE" JOB, MADE EASY BY USE OF ANGLE DEVICES IN CONNECTION WITH AN AIR MOTOR.

to bring large pieces to the place where alone it was possible to perform some necessary operation. Now, owing to the progress of invention, we move the tool itself about. Often it can be made so small as to be held in the hand, so that the ease and rapidity of work have both been greatly multiplied. This has been due in great part to the introduction of pneumatic transmission. Says Mr. R. Emerson, writing on the subject in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, February):

"The great variety of uses to which air power can be put has made its development rapid and extensive and its effect on prevailing practices and methods has been so marked as almost to revolutionize every important line of modern engineering. Stone cutters, rock drillers, motors, hammers, yoke riveters, hoists, lifts, presses, carpet cleaners, sand blast, painting machines, conveyors, bolt nippers, jam riveters, flue cutters, holder-ons, air jacks, sand rammers, bell ringers, sand sifters, fire forges, brazing and welding flames—these are a few of the less well-known uses of compressed air.

"Pneumatic and electric motors do not 'generate' power; they turn into useful work the energy transformed through them. Both electric and pneumatic motors are of such recent development that many practices that ought to be obsolete still prevail, especially in railway shops, where competition does not exert the same stimulus as in commercial shops.

"The shops of the immediate past had a main shaft driven by a Corliss engine. This shaft drove all the machine tools. There was either a mechanical or a hand crane—or none at all—over the erecting or assembling floor. Present practice drives generators direct by high-speed 'automatic' engines; takes the current to large 20- or 30-horse-power motors (relegated to the rafters in the shops), each driving a 'group' of machines, through main and countershafts, some heavy machines having individual motor-drive; and also installs an air compressor, reservoir, and piping, with motors and hammers for use on the floor and outside.

"While it is probable that individual and group drive will be retained much as at present, the impending advance in shop betterment with increase of capacity, indicates that many heavy operations will be done by portable tools (whether light electric or air, or the heavier electric-driven machines carried on trucks or transferred by crane) avoiding the effort of moving the mountain to Mohammed. It is this phase of the question that interests us, for it means a transformation not only of work done by hand to work done by power, but also transplanting of work done in the machine shop to work done on the floor, and the savings

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and economies to be effected will be considerably greater than those obtained through individual or group electric machine-drives—greater even than those obtained by high-speed steels. For example: if it takes 14 hours to set up a job and six to do it, of which during less than three a high-speed tool is actually cutting, a saving of 10 or 12 hours might be realized by moving a portable tool to the part to be repaired or machined.

"A few years ago (and even in some shops to-day) all drilling, tapping, chipping, calking, riveting, reaming, flue rolling, grinding of joints, cutting, beading, valve-seat facing, ramming, etc., was done entirely by hand, and there was no such thing as an air-lift to handle work for heavy machines; to-day all progressive shops are dependent on air for economical production."

This change in method of operation has been largely dependent on the invention of light and portable forms of motor. This explains the pre-eminence of the pneumatic tool, for hitherto the electric motor, even of the smaller types, has been relatively heavy and costly. This, the writer says, is now no longer the case. He concludes:

"While it has been shown that the air motor has well earned an important place in modern industry, and is likely to extend its usefulness, it cannot of course be claimed that the field of power-driven portable tools will be held exclusively by pneumatic tools. There are certain classes and conditions of work for which they are peculiarly adapted, and in general practice, for reasons already mentioned, they will hold their own for long to come over electric and other rivals.

"In the past the electric motor has been handicapped in its introduction as a portable tool because of its great weight and comparatively high first cost, proportionate to horse-power developed. For this reason the air motor has held a virtual monopoly of this class of work, even in this 'Age of Electricity.' Owing to great improvements in design in the past two years, such as air-cooling of coils, etc., the electric portable motor is coming in for serious attention for practical shop-production improvement. An even further reduction of some 10 per cent. in weight is possible by the use of aluminum in armature and field coils."

AGE LIMIT OF INEBRIETY.

IF a man has not indulged in alcohol to excess before the age of 25, he is not likely to do so at all, we are told by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, January 27), who bases his conclusions on the investigations of Dr. Charles L. Dana. Inebriety, he tells us, usually sets in before the age of 20, and few begin to drink to excess after arriving at 30. We read:

"Dana stated that no cases arise after 40 years of age. There is a popular idea, no doubt, that numerous cases do arise after 40, but it is not at all unlikely that investigation into their early histories will bring to light a long series of occasional over-indulgence with some symptoms dating back to childhood. Dana evidently refers to real inebriety in youth, and not to the lapses which so many young men wrongly assume to be a part of their education, nor does he assert that all youthful inebriates are incurable, but merely that old cases began at an early age. Wild oats must be reaped in sorrow and pain, but they do not necessarily choke the whole crop of good seed. These statistics are of such profound significance that it is quite remarkable they have elicited little comment and have not been made the basis of practical measures for the prevention of drunkenness."

The cause of the early incidence of inebriety is not known, but the writer believes that in all cases the craving has a diseased condition as a basis. If a nervously unstable boy is not sufficiently protected until age can bring about greater stability, he will be apt to yield to temptation. But the writer believes that there are few persons so neurasthenic as to drift into drunkenness or vagabondage no matter what guards surround their childhood. If we can keep a boy straight, then, until he is 20 years old, he is pretty safe, even if he has a tendency to alcoholism. The author therefore believes that it is a good plan to pay boys to abstain from alcohol—a "modern movement," as he calls it, which has a "firm scientific basis." He says:

"Every little while we learn of some boy who has been promised a certain sum upon his twenty-first or twenty-fifth birthday or even yearly—the sole condition being abstinence from alcohol, tobacco, or both. The average boy will work for such a prize as a matter of course, and it will tide him over the period in which alcohol does the most harm. If it is really true that abstinence until 25 insures a life of sobriety, by all means let the scheme be extended to more boys until it becomes fashionable. Boys are sticklers for custom and will shun drink as soon as it becomes bad form. Happily it is a method which cannot possibly do harm even if it is not based upon a true hypothesis—and its possibilities of good seem so large that it would be criminal not to try it. Should the early incidence of alcoholism really mean that it is due to a pathologic nervous instability—and there is no reason to believe it to be so caused except in the minority of cases—then the boy is apt to be abnormal anyway, if not alcoholically then in some other habit. Yet it is reasonable to believe that many of these cases, after a few years of right living with good food, might become sufficiently stable to be in no further danger, and then they could indulge moderately or not, as they please. Perhaps, also, much of the disease is due to poor nourishment in infancy and childhood, so that there are other things to be done beside inducing abstinence in youth. There are many causes to be discovered and eliminated so that pledges and bribes are only adjuvants after all. We are drifting in the right direction anyhow. Edward Eggleston says: 'It was estimated early in the eighteenth century that about one building in every ten in Philadelphia was used in some way for the sale of rum,' and in Massachusetts Governor Belcher was afraid that the colony would 'be deluged with spirituous liquors.' The outlook is not so bad that we need worry. We cannot permit nature to evolve national sobriety by her old trick of killing off all the drunkards, the method explained by Dr. G. A. Reid, in his book on alcoholism. It is too expensive in valuable lives—prevention is the new method in this day and generation."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

An English scientist is of the opinion that laughter is insanity; that the person who laughs is insane temporarily and more or less violently. On this the Omaha *World-Herald* (January 10) comments as follows: "We refuse to be frightened by the eminent English scientist. However, his alarm doctrine may explain one thing. Possibly when an English gentleman puts on a pained and intellectual expression of countenance and refuses to laugh at some of our spasms of American humor it is not because he doesn't see the joke, but merely because he is afraid of unseating his reason."

"A good deal is being heard of the pneumatic hub which is to replace the ordinary rubber tire, with a great saving of rubber," says a correspondent of *The India-rubber World* (New York). "I am told in one quarter that the idea is an old one, though it does not seem to have had much of a trial. Whether it is a novelty or not, a strong London syndicate is now engaged in developing it, and great results are expected. The claim is that by the fitting of a pneumatic cushion round the hub the same effect, as far as easy running is concerned, is obtained as in the case of the ordinary rubber tire encircling the rim."

"The new Security Building, in Bridgeport, Conn., which is nearing completion, is attracting much attention from engineers and insurance men for the reason that it will be devoid of wood absolutely," says *The Record and Guide* (New York, January 6). "It will not contain a piece of wood as large as a match when completed, and therefore will be absolutely fireproof. In one other particular it is unique, for the reason that it will not possess one solitary piece of stone in its natural form. The staircases are of the winding order and made of concrete. The building is constructed on the cantilever plan, and it is supported by foundations of unusual strength. The supports extend out under the sidewalk and street, and are solid masses of concrete and iron work. The walls are of concrete, and throughout the whole building no wall is thicker than eight inches. The floors are made of a composition which is fireproof, and the doors, window sills and frames are of metal."

"Parisians were startled yesterday," says *The London Express* (December 15), "by seeing a big-footed man whizzing along the Avenue des Champs Elysées, and thence to the Bois de Boulogne at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. It was Constantini, the inventor of motor-boots, displaying the new footwear. The boots resemble tiny automobiles, fifteen inches long, fixed on high boots. Each has four rubber-tired wheels eight inches in diameter. Accumulators are carried in a belt. They transmit by wires 1¼ horse-power to each motor. The motors can be run at a speed ranging from six to thirty miles an hour. Each boot weighs sixteen pounds, but as the feet are not lifted up, the weight does not matter. Constantini says he has traveled several hundred miles with them. He intends to travel from Paris to St. Petersburg on them. When asked what would happen if one motor started at the rate of six miles an hour and the other at thirty he became diffident and declined to discuss the subject."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAUSES OF IRRELIGION IN THE PROLETARIAT.

FACTORY hands and day laborers in the great cities of Europe and America are essentially a godless and irreligious class of men, we are informed by Mr. Paul Lafargue, who writes in the Socialistic Weekly *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) but who omits to say where he obtained this information. In the "Parish Year Book" of Grace Church, New York, however, we find recorded an incident which gives support to Mr. Lafargue's statement. A Grace Church city missionary, after addressing a group of Italian factory hands at the noon hour, was asked why he confined himself to civic and social matters. He explained that he had refrained from the appearance of proselyting from another religion from motives of delicacy. "Oh, you need not keep silence for any such reason as that," was the reply; "we are all atheists here."

Workingmen, Mr. Lafargue avers, know no Providence excepting their power to work, and their daily wage. While the capitalist can see Providence in the favoring circumstances which have furthered his prosperity, there is none to be discerned, says this writer, in the lot of one who is born to work for a wage, who lives and dies a wage-earner. Even the bourgeois,—farmers, and small shop-keepers—have more sense of possession, with regard to what they deal in, than the toiler in factory and foundry has in what he helps to produce; and consequently more contentment and more inclination to feel gratitude towards an unseen power. The influences of external nature are also missed by the city operative, who sees the outside world only through the window of his workshop. He is constantly confronted, too, with the vast and dangerous machinery of his trade, and the mysticism and superstition which prevail in quiet country places never touch him. To quote:

"All the numerous attempts made in Europe and America to Christianize the proletariat have been barren of result. Nothing has ever succeeded in overcoming the indifference toward religion manifested by those city masses which are being constantly increased by the accession of new recruits, as country handicraftsmen and villagers stream in by thousands to join the machine operatives in the vast army of wage-earners. While machine labor has a tendency to promote religion among the bourgeois it has just the opposite effect upon the proletariat.

"It is of course perfectly logical for the capitalist to believe in Providence, which attends to his needs, and in a God who has elected him from among thousands to a life of ease and idleness. It is equally logical for a man of the proletariat class to ignore the idea of a divine Providence. He does not see any heavenly father giving him his daily bread, though he should pray for it from morning till night. What he knows very well is that the wages which yield the bare necessities of life are won by the toil of his own hand, and that, unless he works, in spite of all the gods in heaven and all the friends on earth, he must die of hunger. The wage-winner feels that he is his own providence. There are no turns of luck or good fortune possible in his life as in that of the bourgeois, which, as if by magic, rescue him from his environment. Born to be a wage-earner, he lives as a wage-earner and as a wage-earner dies. He can never expect anything more from society than an increase in his pay, and an unbroken continuance of it for every day of the year, and for every year of his life. In the life of the bourgeois strokes of good fortune occur, generally unexpected, which foster mysticism; and the idea of a God always originates in the human mind through the fancies of mysticism. But this is not the case with the proletariat."

The banishment from the country, which is the lot of those who toil in the greater industries, continues Mr. Lafargue, deprives them of those influences of external nature which rouse in the rustic ideas of the mysterious and supernatural. In his own words:

"The life of the industrial operative secludes him from that contact with nature which the bourgeois class may enjoy. It is from the phenomena of nature that the countryman derives his belief in specters, witches, magic and other superstitious fancies. The city operative never sees the sun except through the window of his factory; he only knows nature as it appears in the immediate neighborhood of the town where he works, and only this on rare occasions. He cannot distinguish a field of wheat from a field of oats, nor a potato patch from a patch of hemp. He knows the products of the ground only in the form in which he consumes them. He is in complete ignorance with regard to agriculture and the vicissitudes of the harvest, through rain, hail or storm. Such things never enter into his calculations. His city life keeps him free from the perturbation, the anxiety, and the cares which harass the mind of the farmer. Nature, consequently, has no part in shaping the character of his mind."

Instead of being subject to the control of those active powers of nature manifested in the change of the weather and seasons, the toiler in the factory or foundry is brought in contact through machinery with the most formidable forces of nature, such as the farmer knows nothing about, says this writer, and he continues:

"Instead, however, of being subject to these formidable forces, he has them under his control. The gigantic apparatuses of steel and iron which appear in the factory, and which he sets in motion, as if he wound up an automaton, rattle and roar tempestuously, but rouse in him no feeling of such superstitious awe as thunder might cause to a farmer, but leave him unshaken and unalarmed. He knows that every limb of these metal monsters was forged and put in place by his comrades, and that by turning a crank he himself can set them in motion or stop them. In spite of their power and wonderful productive activity, these machines for him have nothing mysterious in them. The operative in an electrical workshop who needs only to touch a button in order to set the street railways in motion or light up the city can say, 'Let there be light,' and there will be light. Never was a magic that so far transcended the wildest of dreams; but to him this magic is simple and natural. Nothing would astonish him more than to hear any one declare that God could at will stop the machine or put out the electric light. He would confidently retort that such an anarchistic deity could amount to nothing more than a broken rod or a severed belt in the machine. Practical labor in the modern workshop teaches the wage-earner scientific determinism, excepting that he has not arrived at it through the theoretic study of philosophy."

The writer concludes by saying that the atheism and indifference to religion manifested by the laboring masses has in the present age appeared in history for the first time.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JUDAISM AND ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

THE claim that there is an inner harmony of spirit between Judaism and Roman Catholicism is not exactly new in the history of theological thought. Not a few of the earlier generation of Protestant theologians, as Chemnitz, in his "Examen," undertook to prove this thesis on a somewhat large scale. Now it is being revived and defended with modern methods. A full discussion of the subject is found in that excellent new theological journal, *Die Studienstube,* number 12, from the pen of Professor Fiebig, of Gotha. From this source we quote in substance the following:

At first glance it would seem more natural to find common ground between Protestantism and Judaism, than between the latter and Roman Catholicism. But when we come to the underlying kernel of the different religious systems, it becomes readily apparent that essentially there is a good common ground between Roman Catholicism and Judaism, as officially taught in the Old Testament and the Talmud. The substance and essence of Judaism is legalism, and the essence of Roman Catholicism is the same. Both systems find their highest ideals in the endeavors to secure merit and worthiness before God through service and work, while in Protestantism the central doctrine, the material principle of the Reformation, is that all the glory is to be given to God and that grace and faith are the great factors that determine the value of religious thought and life. Protestantism is accordingly in its innermost kernel antagonistic to the fundamental religious principle common to both orthodox Judaism and Roman Catholicism. It is not at all accidental that Paul and

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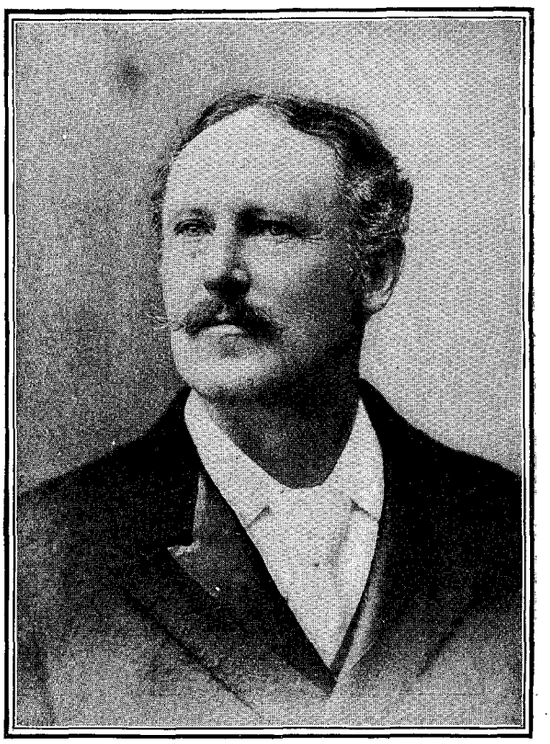
Luther show such an intimate harmony of spirit. Both contend against legalism; both antagonise a religion inwardly corrupted by this false religious principle, the one finding his opponent in the current Jewish orthodoxy of the New Testament period, the other in the Roman Catholic church of the Reformation period. The ideal underlying positive evangelical doctrine, namely that of a deeply humble yet free personality established in God, is not found in either Judaism or Roman Catholicism, where obedience to the ecclesiastical traditions is the *sine qua non* of faith and life. In Protestantism man is free, except as determined by God whom he voluntarily serves; in both Judaism and Roman Catholicism, he is bound by traditions, systems, and organisations. In Protestantism the efforts are put forth to realise the ideals of Jesus, 'the most personal of all personalities,' as Emperor William II. called him; while in the other systems personality is obliterated, and is lost in organisations and hierarchies.

In addition to this fundamental principle, the Roman Catholic church and Judaism show a remarkable similarity in countless details of creed and religious custom, as it is only natural that they should. These details, as far as Judaism is concerned, are best given in the "Sayings of the Fathers" ("Pirke Abot"), constituting the most interesting part of the Mishnah, the basis of the Talmud. The comparison between the two systems in detail has been made the subject of special work by E. Bishoff, recently, in a small book entitled, "Talmud Katechisms" ("Catechisms of the Talmud"), in which a great deal of material not readily accessible to the average reader is made available. In this work it is pointed out that a remarkable agreement exists between the two systems in question, for example, in the distinction made between priests and laymen; in the paramount importance assigned to good works, the agreement extending, in a phenomenal degree, even to the terminology; and farther, in the doctrine of purgatory, the beginnings of which are to be found in the Talmud; as well as in many other particulars, such as the use made of Scripture passages and the relative subordinate authority of the Scriptures to the principle of tradition, and the like. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. RAINSFORD'S RETIREMENT.

THE resignation of Dr. William S. Rainsford from the rectorship of St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, directs attention to the part played to-day by the "institutional" church in the crowded life of our big cities. During his twenty-three years of service Dr. Rainsford made the name of his parish known far beyond the bounds of his own denomination and country by his conspicuously successful application of the institutional church idea—an idea, it is claimed, of purely American evolution. His retirement from active service at the age of fifty-five is the result of the nervous breakdown which sent him abroad a year ago. This collapse is the more impressive because, as *The Sun* remarks, "he was a man of remarkable physical vigor, and seemed capable of sustaining any burden of responsibility and work that could be imposed on him." The same paper comments on the fact that similar calamities are more frequent among clergymen than among other professional men and men of affairs, and suggests that this may be because the emotional strain is so much greater in the case of a clergyman. The Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks editorially:

"Dr. Rainsford has exemplified an ideal of the ministry which was rare when he began his work in New York, nearly twenty-five years ago. That the ideal of the working rather than the preaching pastor is more common to-day than it was then is due as much to the example of this consecrated man as to any other one force. The general trend of churches in Manhattan all through Dr. Rainsford's ministry had been up town, in the wake of the people who could pay the pew rents. The implication was that the churches existed primarily for the service and convenience of the people who paid the bills. Against that tendency Dr. Rainsford set himself. St. George's is in a neighborhood which used to be fashionable, but has now been filled for the most part with a population of working people, part of the vast hive which live in cheap flats and tenements and among which the prosperous families are those where mother, father and children all work for wages. Dr. Rainsford has turned St. George's, a church with wealthy vestrymen and supporters, into a parish home for these



REV. DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD,
Famous for his development of the institutional church idea.

working families. . . . If all the churches of this city for the past fifty years had been conducted as St. George's has been conducted, we should have heard very little of class distinctions in church and the problem of the 'unchurched masses' would never have arisen.

"The tendency of churches all over the city to-day is toward institutional work, in the wake of St. George's. The value of that work, not merely to the churches, but to the citizenship of the town, is beyond computation or estimate. In that work Dr. Rainsford was one of the pioneers and great moving forces. It is now so well established that the retirement of Dr. Rainsford will hardly check it, and for that reason his loss will be less severely felt than it would have been had illness overtaken him ten years ago."

The New York *World* speaks of Dr. Rainsford as "a giant among men." Describing St. George's as an exponent of the institutional idea, *The World* continues:

"In their division according to aims and purposes the activities of this parish come under no fewer than thirty-nine titles. Their range is amazingly broad. They extend from the ordinary church committees and societies into boys' clubs, industrial classes, gymnasium classes, an employment agency, a grocery department, a dramatic society, a clothing and tailoring department, a battalion club (which furnished recruits for the Spanish war), and other lay associations of the most practical nature.

"The institutional idea grew up to meet an emergency. Discussing it not long ago, the Rev. Dr. Tolman said: 'Two hundred thousand new people moving into New York below Fourteenth street and seventeen Protestant churches moving out of the same neighborhood in the same period shows that the old-time church failed at a certain point. An institutional church in the same neighborhood will be jammed to the doors.' St. George's, a little above Fourteenth street, illustrates the case. It was about to remove its remaining handful of people uptown when Dr. Rainsford took hold. In twenty years it had 8,290 names on its rolls and had raised over $2,000,000 for its various concerns.

"Of St. George's constituency, more than 7,000 are dwellers in flats, tenements, boarding-houses and hotels. The influence of this church institution, regardless of creed and denominati[illegible]s tremendous."

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THE PARADOX OF UNBELIEF.

ACCEPTING the hypothesis of unbelief, says Mr. W. H. Fitchett in a recent volume on "The Unrealized Logic of Religion," we are forced to the conclusion that "a lie is infinitely more beneficent than truth itself," and a further paradox that "truth would kill morality, and a lie reinforce it." Some day, he says, a book will be written on what may be called "the affirmatives of unbelief" and that product, he thinks, will be "a very amazing bit of literature." For, he continues, "when the denials of unbelief are translated into positive terms, it will be seen they require for their acceptance and digestion a much more amazing exercise of faith than the largest propositions of belief itself." To enable this to be faintly seen, he accepts for the moment the hypothesis that Christianity can at last be regarded as disproved, and dismissed from the faith of men. He then asks where we stand, and replies:

"If Christ be banished out of history as a detected impostor, his mark on history remains and has to be accounted for. Christ and the creed which bears his name are, on any theory as to their origin, the greatest facts in history. . . .

"On any theory as to the truth or falsehood of the Bible, its historic force, its results in civilization, remain unaffected."

The position of crude scepticism declaring the Bible a forgery may be dismissed as "killed of mere intellectual contempt," this writer asserts. The human reason rejects it in advance. A more plausible form of unbelief, which the author next deals with, is that "which rejects the Bible as an illusion—an innocent illusion—with a sort of tender and admiring regret." Expressed in positive terms, this form of unbelief regards the book as "no doubt beautiful, but, alas! it is only a tangle of human dreams, and it is as unsubstantial as a dream. It is made up of the visions of nameless and long-dead poets, the dreams of mystics and enthusiasts." This view enlarged upon presents the following result:

"Christ is one of these dreams. The redeeming love which sought us, suffered for us, died for us, is another of these dreams. . . . There is no such love anywhere in the universe. God as a Father, watching from the crown of his heavens with unforgetting tenderness over his children, is but another dream, beautiful, no doubt, but alas! air-drawn and unsubstantial. There is no fatherhood among the stars or beyond them. Heaven is a dream which delights children. It soothes the imagination of the dying, and serves as a useful opiate for grief. But no golden and eternal reality corresponds to it. The notion that we have spiritual natures and belong to a spiritual order, which death cannot touch, and which has heritage with God himself, is yet another dream."

The hypothesis which turns the Bible into a book of dreams provides the mind with one of the most amazing paradoxes yet invented, says the writer. He questions:

"Where did these dreams come from? We have somehow, it seems, contrived to build in our imagination a better God than really exists! We have dreamed of him doing nobler things than he actually has done or could do. He is a God who cannot reach the scale of our imagination, who is not so big, so rich in faculty, so lofty in purpose and action as our dreams picture him. How did he come into existence?

"We have been able to dream of a love divine and eternal, which stoops from the crown of the heavens to save God's wandering children, and saves them by suffering for them. And the very dream of such a love, in its reflex effect on us is, by the test of actual facts, the noblest force that has ever touched human character. But God, alas! is smaller than our dreams. We have endowed him, it turns out, with a loftiness and a tenderness of love of which he is, as a matter of fact, incapable."

Compared with such a paradox, the author declares, "no miracle recorded in the Bible requires so much faith for its acceptance." According to unbelief, however, the "incredible inversion of ratio betwixt God and ourselves" obtains in only one realm, and that is the moral. "In the physical realm our highest science cannot comprehend God's lowest work"; but "when we enter the still loftier realm of the moral universe a strange thing happens. God shrinks in stature; man expands! In all the great forces of that realm, in love, in goodness, in pity, God's facts are smaller and poorer than man's dreams!" The monstrous paradox of unbelief is apparent, says Mr. Fitchett, when stated in the following terms: "Christianity is a delusion, but it creates in human society and character the grandest realities. It is a delusion, but while it lasts it is the safety of the world."

MR. ROCKEFELLER AND THE NEW YORK BAPTISTS.

"THE fifty-two Baptist churches in Manhattan and the Bronx, with their 19,738 members and their property values at $6,000,000, present almost the one sensational instance in New York city of a denomination largely ruled by one wealthy man." This statement appears in a recent study of the denominations in New York in their relations to social service, by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss (Protestant Episcopal), in *The Independent*. "The well-known Bible class in this denomination, led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.," says Mr. Bliss, "shows what money can do" in the way of advertising. This Bible class "is known throughout the United States."

He goes on to state that Mr. John D. Rockefeller agrees to double each year the amounts raised by the Baptist City Mission and the New York State Baptist Convention. "The result," he says, "is that it is more than whispered that if any Baptist city missionary or State preacher pleases Mr. Rockefeller, he remains; if he does not, he goes."

To these allegations the Rev. John B. Calvert, editor of *The Examiner* and president of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York, replies in a later issue of the same periodical. He maintains that Mr. Bliss's assertions in regard to Mr. Rockefeller's contributions and in regard to his policy of interference are without foundation, and "so wide of the facts as to seem not only reckless, but malicious." The facts, says Mr. Calvert, are as follows:

"(1) As to Mr. Rockefeller's contributions to the State Convention, Mr. Rockefeller has never, in one year or any series of years, 'doubled the amount raised by the New York State Baptist Convention.' The published reports of the society will show this. Mr. Rockefeller has long been a friend of the Convention work, and because he believed in it and in its importance, has contributed generously toward it. At first he gave an annual offering. As the work grew he increased his offering, and then he agreed to give twenty-five cents for every dollar contributed to the missionary department of the Convention, and a lump sum not exceeding $5,000 to the church building department. The receipts for the missionary work last year were $26,826.11, of which Mr. Rockefeller gave $4,638.45.

"While it may be said in general terms that he gives dollar for dollar for all live contributions from churches and individuals to the city mission work, it cannot be said with truth that he 'agrees to double each year the amounts raised by the Baptist City Mission.' In the last report at hand, that for 1903-1904, the treasurer's statement shows that the total cash to be accounted for, including balance of previous years, was $105,210.99, and that Mr. Rockefeller's gift to the regular work was $26,866.97, and his special gift to the Mount Morris church debt was $7,500.

"(2) As to Mr. Rockefeller's policy of interference with the management of the City Mission or State Convention. In my twenty-six years of acquaintance with 'the Baptist City Mission and the New York Baptist Convention,' I have never personally known Mr. Rockefeller, by letter or word, in public or in private, directly or indirectly, to interfere in any way with the management of these societies. . . .

"No man of all the contributors or directors of these two missionary organizations could be more free of this charge than Mr. Rockefeller."

If the statement that "Baptists are losing ground in New York" is true, says Mr. Calvert, it is not a very great compliment to the credited organizing and administrative genius of Mr. Rockefeller to state that "the denomination in New York city is largely ruled" by him.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

WITTE, THE DISCREDITED.

ONCE more the position of Count Witte, Russia's "first premier," is under discussion in the Russian press, but with a different tone and spirit pervading the comment. His status at court and the probability of his victory over the reactionaries no longer form the theme of the discussion. The *Novoye Vremya* has announced "on good authority" the count's intention to retire immediately after the assembling of the Douma, and all papers agree that this would be a wise step on his part, since, according to them, he is completely discredited. He has not enjoyed even for a moment the confidence either of the conservatives or of the radicals and the advanced liberals; and now, it seems, he has lost even the half-hearted support which the moderate parties accorded him. The organs of no party or group are satisfied with his course; he is attacked from all sides, subjected to ridicule, caricatured, and not a voice is heard in his defense. Of the "man of the hour," as Witte was called last fall, the papers now say "the sooner he goes, the better."

He is accused not only of weakness and indifference, but of insincerity and downright bad faith. His official statements in the name of "the government" have made matters worse, and one has provoked a storm of indignant protest. The one referred to declared that the Czar's constitutional manifesto did not in any degree affect the principle of autocracy; that Russia is still an absolute monarchy, and that the Czar is free to confer new rights upon the people, impose new duties, and limit or recall the rights lately granted.

Even the St. Petersburg *Slovo,* for months regarded as Witte's mouthpiece, says of this remarkable utterance:

"These words constitute a legal and logical absurdity. The moment it was declared that 'no law could be enacted without the sanction of the Douma' [these were the words of the October rescript], that moment no occasion or room was left for individual imperial grants or decrees."

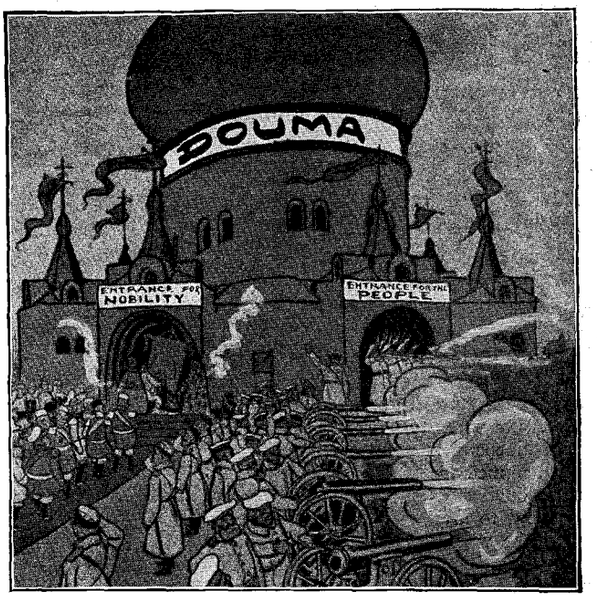
Mr. Menshikoff, in the *Novoye Vremya,* vigorously assails the statement. To quote one of his paragraphs:

"The signature of the most miserable of beggars has assuredly some value; yet that of the monarch, we are told, does not commit him to anything. Why, this is the most flagrant anarchy imaginable. If the Czar's name guarantees nothing, why append it to government decrees? If a law, solemnly promulgated, may the next minute be withdrawn, is not the source of all law fatally compromised?"

This moderate liberal goes on to say that Witte has furnished an argument against autocracy more crushing than any that its worst enemies have advanced. He calls Witte a Bourbon and questions his right to make his own commentaries on the Czar's manifesto.

The *Molva* (St. Petersburg) is sarcastic and bitter, saying that from a time-server and trimmer like Witte nothing better need have been expected. It continues:

"Perhaps foreigners still trust Witte—or affect trust in him—but in his own country no one does so. It would be well for the count to ask himself seriously whom he serves and whether it is not proper to him to set an example to those officials whom he advises to tender their resignations. The statesman who does not command the confidence of the nation is not the man to undertake the pacification of the country and the establishment of a new order of things."



OPENING OF THE DOUMA,
As the *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart) thinks it will be.

Other editors say that Witte has become peevish and childish in his complaints and insinuations; that he has practically accused all prominent Russians of deliberate misrepresentation and lying; that his denials are not believed in any quarter, and that he has talked irresponsibly, recklessly and foolishly.

This is not all. Other statements of Count Witte in regard to policy, the functions of the Douma, etc., have been vehemently denounced, and it has been intimated that not he, but Dournovo, the Minister of the Interior, is the real Premier. The *Novoye Vremya* goes so far as to add that Witte was not really the author of the October constitutional manifesto, he, in fact, having opposed it till the last minute; consequently he is not entitled to credit even for the reforms promised by the Czar.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY AT MUKDEN.

IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY IN MOSCOW.

HEROISM OF THE COSSACKS. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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OUTLOOK FOR PEACE IN THE MOROCCO DISPUTE.

THE fear of war over the disputed claims of France and Germany at the Morocco conference is met by the repeated declaration of the most peaceable intention by the press of both countries. "France has done her best to come to a friendly understanding with Germany," says the Paris *Temps* (a paper said to be inspired by the French Foreign Office), but German diplomacy "has been lacking both in reasonableness and moderation." This opinion of the leading French paper is confirmed by an emient German, who represented his country at the last Hague Conference, Prof. Philip Zorn, who writes an article on the subject in the *Kölnische Zeitung*. He says that the provinces of North Africa have already been apportioned out between France, England, and Italy, and Christian governments are destined to drive out Islam. Germany has, however, come in as a marplot. To quote the professor's words:

"A revolution of far-reaching significance is on the eve of breaking out in North Africa. Islam, with its political system and primitive ideas, is about to be conquered by Christian civilization and European methods of government. Algiers and Tunis already belong by right and fact to France; Egypt has fallen to the lot of England, not by right, but in fact. Tripoli, which belongs by right to the Sultan of Turkey, will in fact become an Italian province to-morrow. There is no region of North Africa independent now, excepting Morocco, and Morocco is entirely hemmed in by the magnificent colonial empire created by France during the last twenty-five years. Just as that country was about to lay hands upon Morocco, Germany interposed and barred the way. The result has been most serious. Last June we were within an ace of going to war over the question—and even at this moment we do not feel sure that the yawning abyss on the brink of which we then stood will not again open at our feet."

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, after discussing the program of the Algeciras conference, and reviewing the whole Morocco question, expresses the opinion that the views of Professor Zorn are in the main correct. Northern Africa is to be Christianized and Europeanized, whether Germany has any hand in the matter or not.

It is the opinion of the French press that the success or failure of the conference will depend upon the course taken by German diplomacy, and the *Intransigeant* (Paris) plainly declares:

"If the conference at Algeciras fails in effecting a settlement; if fresh complications crop up; if war becomes inevitable, this will happen simply because the haughty monarch who reigns at Berlin chooses to indulge his personal vanity at the expense of every human consideration. Louis XIV, as history tells us, did the same, and France passed through many useless wars, weakened and impoverished through the pride of her king. The same fate may possibly be in store for Germany."

According to the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipsic), Germany's trade with Morocco is largely on the increase. The government shipping report contains tables illustrative of the growth and development of German mercantile marine in the Mediterranean. There are 36 German firms doing business in Morocco, with a capital of $2,000,000. German interests in Morocco amount in all to the gross sum of $2,500,000. The capital of French merchants domiciled in Morocco amounts to about $300,000, while their real estate is estimated at $600,000.

The tone of the German press with regard to the outcome of the Morocco conference is on the whole optimistic, and the *Süddeutsche Reichscorrespondenz* (Carlsruhe), the organ of Prince von Buelow, says:

"The pretensions of France to a commission from the Powers to carry on the policing of Algeria will not be a subject of discussion, for France will surrender the point. France already by her conciliatory attitude indicates that she has abandoned all claims of this sort. The preliminary communications between the envoys have opened the way to a full understanding. Germany would be willing to support Italy's appointment to control the police, if that country would consent; but she does not press the point. It is probable that the solution of this, the main question at issue, will take the form of a compromise."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING IN RUSSIA.

THE wild passions of the revolution, the tragic torture of political disappointment, the mingled hope and despair of the reformers in Russia, according to Mr. Nesvoy (who writes in the *Europeen*, Paris), have precipitated a strange intellectual crisis among the press and publicists, who eagerly and vividly are setting before the people, in brochure, flying sheet, and caricature, the real color and proportions of the events which are taking place in Russia. This writer quotes the words of Professor Tratchefsky, who has recently opened a Russian school in Paris, as saying, "Altho we lag behind in the matter of civilization, we are at this moment the leaders in political thought." The whole mind of the nation is, indeed, concentrated on politics. While the usual intellectual life of the country, science, learning, and educational study, are practically at a standstill, works relating to the revolutionary events of the moment, and the schemes and aspirations of the future are arising from the press "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa." To quote:

"All regular intellectual activity has stopped in Russia. Science drops its investigations, all the universities are closed. Letters and Art devote themselves exclusively to the question of politics. A vast number of publishing houses have arisen to life which issue original studies or translations of foreign works or compilations and abstracts relating to the economic, political, or historic questions which crop up in the present movement. The subjects dealt with are such as the strike universal, the constitutional right, parliamentary government, the electorate in other countries, labor legislation, agrarian questions, etc. The greatest pains are taken to render such tracts as short and as accessible as possible to the narrow purses of the peasant workingmen. I have before me the publications of the famous house of N. Paramonoff, which, in contravention of all law, has just been closed by the authorities. Under the name, 'Flying Leaves,' it disseminates throughout all Russia short pamphlets, under such titles as 'What is Meant by Consultative Representation?' 'Universal Suffrage,' 'Secret Ballot,' 'The Sovereignty of the People,' etc."

Most of the papers and magazines, he continues, have lost their subscribers, through compulsory suspension, or as the result of the strike. No one will renew subscriptions with the risk of receiving nothing for his money. But the most remarkable result of the revolution, fury, indignation, and quickened intellectual sensibility is the appearance of a whole deluge of illustrated publications of a satirical character. Thus:

"To judge from the one or two comic papers that dragged out their dull and dreary existence before the revolution, no one would ever have thought that so much wit, so much satirical talent, lay concealed in Russia. From the very day the so-called liberty of the press was repressed, a veritable storming party of satiric papers rose up against the enemy. Before the revolution, no one but the police officials or government tip-staffs could be attacked; at present, the comic press flies tooth and nail at the throat of Trepoff, Witte, Pobedonosteff, the grand dukes, and even the Czar. We need scarcely add that these papers are repressed as soon as they appear, but their place is immediately taken by others, which in turn die off, only to revive under different names."

A description is given as follows of one of these terroristic sheets, the *Brimstone* (St. Petersburg), and of a terrible cartoon therein:

"This paper is avowedly terroristic in its poems, tales, illustrations and jokes, . . . in which all the main actors in the reactionary movement are roughly handled, lashed, ridiculed, and

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pilloried, while the allusions to the Czar himself are quite transparent. All the cartoons represent with fidelity and skill the horrors of the tragedy going on in Russia. Perhaps the most sinister of them may thus be described. A vast hall in the palace of Peterhof or Tsarskoe-Selo is depicted; an appalling impression of desertion and emptiness is given by the perspective of great columns which support the roof, and among these columns the Czar, alone, terror-stricken by his loneliness, is pacing hastily, as if to escape from himself, while he fires off his revolver into empty space. It is a fine and imaginative conception."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN ECHOES OF THE BALFOURIAN DEBACLE.

ASTONISHMENT marks the tone of the continental press comment on the triumph of the Liberal party in the recent English election, and the admission of so large a number of the Labor party to Parliament. The excitement with which the elections were carried, the way in which speakers like Balfour and Chamberlain were in some quarters "heckled" and shouted down, cause the *Temps* (Paris) to say:

"Is England weary of hearing herself called 'the just' and of being pointed to as an example for all parliamentary peoples to copy? The development of the English electoral laws in the nineteenth century was a model of dignity and firmness. Rarely has such turbulence as is met with elsewhere troubled the tranquillity of the English House. The political training of the great parties has seldom failed to save them from the profitless and unseemly scenes which sometimes characterize less highly disciplined bodies. Is there to be a change in all this? Are bad continental examples likely to influence British political manners? . . . Such change would be a misfortune for England, which more than any other country ought to preserve the traditions on which her power and greatness are founded."

The *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris) sees in the British elections the downfall of Chamberlainism, and remarks:

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was himself scarcely prepared for so great a victory: 'Such a thing,' he remarked, 'has not occurred in the memory of man.' The entrance of Socialists into the British Parliament points to a vast development in public opinion, and shows that the new Parliament will contain elements very different from the old Whig and Tory parties.

"The result of the elections, which give a large and compact majority to Sir Henry, teaches a lesson which Mr. Chamberlain might well take to heart. What becomes of his prophecy that protectionism would shortly be received again into popular favor? The verdict of January, 1906, puts off indefinitely any such change in political opinion."

The German papers rejoice over the check given to the proposed tariff reform by the Liberal victory. The *Berliner Tageblatt* thinks the Liberals will be too busy over their domestic program to meddle much in foreign politics, and adds: "The more the Liberals help the cause of progress in their own land, the less will they hinder the work of advanced culture throughout the world." The organ of Prince von Buelow, the *Süddeutsche Reichscorrespondenz* (Carlsruhe), goes out of its way to refer to offensive rumors as to German interest or even interference in the British elections, and declares:

"In the electoral campaign in England statements are being put forth with regard to Germany's wishes as to results. We declare such statements to be utterly false, and likely to create an opinion that Germany is meddling in British politics. . . . Fortunately on both sides of the North sea there are growing signs of increasing good feeling between the German and English peoples. No one in Germany has ever thought of attempting to influence the British electorate. There is no German statesman but regards the composition of the next British Parliament as a domestic matter with England, which is to be treated with so much the more reserve because of the sincere desire to banish all useless misunderstandings between the two peoples."

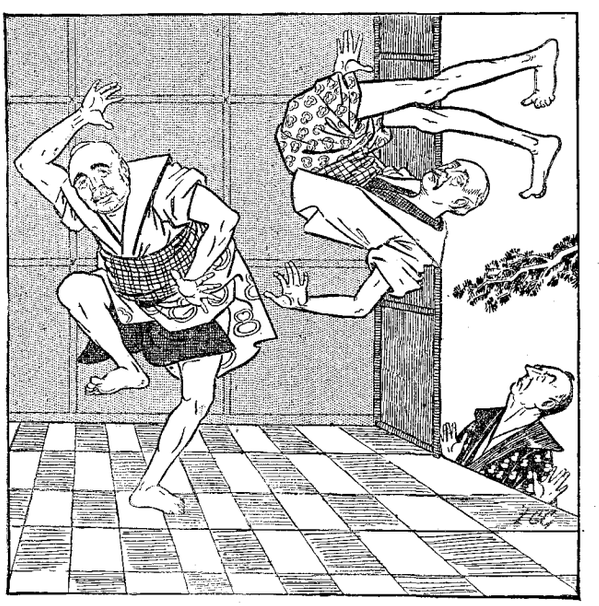
In Austria relief is expressed at the *status quo* in which the tariff problem has been left by the elections. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) hails what it styles "a victory of peace," in the downfall of "the chauvinistic Tory policy, which fostered ill feelings against Germany, and seemed at one time likely to injure the fame of British liberal institutions by narrow legislation on the subject of immigration into the British Isles."

Edmund R. Pease, in the *Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin, Socialist), naturally exults that Socialism is come to Parliament and adds: "The activity of the new House will be watched with greater interest than ever, since, for the first time, labor has had adequate representation in the deliberative assembly of England."

In an interesting analysis of the new House of Commons the London *Daily News* notes that the law is represented by 100 barristers and 34 solicitors; 70 manufacturers and 60 merchants stand for trade; retired officers of the army are 45 in number. There are 29 newspaper men, 10 each of the medical and mining vocations, and the same number of brewers. Ship owners and builders number 20, and literary men 29. The House can no longer be styled "The First Club in Europe," however, for the most curious and interesting analysis, says the paper cited, is that of the Labor Party, which has in Parliament 13 ex-pit boys, miners and factory hands, 3 compositors, 4 carpenters, 3 grocers' clerks, 2 me-

A NEGLIGIBLE QUANTITY.

JOHN REDMOND: "Well, my weight doesn't seem to matter much now." —Partridge in the London *Punch*.



JIU-JITSU, OR, THE PASSING OF ARTHUR BALFOUR.

CHAMBERLAIN: "Don't accept the verdict as final, Arthur!" —Gould in the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

MR. BALFOUR'S POSITION.

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chanics, 2 stone masons, 2 navvies and railway guards, and a single newsboy, blacksmith, and farm hand. This party is also represented by 9 bankers, 8 brokers and 12 farmers.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE "YANKEE PERIL."

WHILE we Americans are periodically stirred up about the "yellow peril," we are ourselves figuring as a danger to some of our European friends. The alarmists of the continent see in us a "Yankee Peril" that is shortly to overwhelm them with an avalanche of cheap goods. Writing in *Cosmos* (Paris), Mr. L. Reverchon gives it as his opinion that the French, at least, need not be greatly afraid of us. We loom large on the horizon, and we are very threatening, but Mr. Reverchon thinks that the labor question may prove our undoing, or at any rate may trim our claws so that we shall one day be comparatively harmless. After a column or two of facts and figures to enlighten the French reader with regard to our portentous industrial progress and present commanding position, he goes on to say:

"It may be asked whether in these conditions, the old world will not be soon forced to close its factories and to make use of American articles.

"Fortunately for us, there is for us a blue spot in this black horizon, which is for the Yankees a black spot in the blue. To make this visible to all eyes it is sufficient to note the manner in which American industry is operated.

"The work of machinery there is intense. Each machine is obliged to produce its maximum. . . . When a type of article has once been adopted by the constructor, this type is reproduced invariably and in enormous quantities. The general expenses of manufacture, which in some old-world establishments are double those of actual manipulation, are of course reduced in proportion. Cheapness having been thus obtained, in the case of mechanical constructions, the Americans organize the sale by agencies, subagencies and travelling salesmen who penetrate to the extremities of the country that they desire to conquer, after the manner of the blood-vessels and capillaries of the human circulation. In the case of agricultural products of the greatest necessity, the advantages of low prices, sometimes only half of those asked in our own country, are sufficiently tangible to make the buyers throw themselves *en masse* on the goods that are sent to us.

"But that this system may always give the results that we have already seen it produce, it is absolutely necessary that the foreigner, to whom the American exports, should continue to reject the latter's methods of production and should refuse to defend himself by law against invasion, while benevolently allowing his adversary to barricade himself with the prohibitory tariffs of the McKinleys, the Dingleys, and other pan-Americanists.

"The European, under the goad of necessity, must adopt the principles and customs of the invader, and then the American machines will have to go slower. They will see their expenses increase, the profits of their owners decrease; and the terrible labor problem will demand attention from them, as from us.

"And heaven knows that this thorny question will press upon the Yankees in the near future. They are already acquainted with the strike, of which certain of our politicians have succeeded in making a means of subsistence.

"In the year 1900 alone there were 1,179 of these, affecting 9,248 establishments. The workmen concerned numbered 505,000, of whom 168,000 took part against their will. Their average duration was 23 days. The workingmen lost 94 million francs [$18,800,000], and their patrons 635 millions [$127,000,000].

"Now we must not forget that the American workman earns, on an average, twice as much as the Frenchman.

"The day when, owing to foreign resistance and the restriction of exterior markets, it becomes necessary to cut down salaries—and this day is perhaps not far distant—the United States, young though they be, will perhaps not bear up so well under the economic crisis that will be upon them as the old nations that they are now treating with so much disdain.

"The 'Yankee Peril,' which has now been discussed for some time, is thus, in our humble opinion, less to be dreaded by continental Europe than seems to be thought. In France, particularly, where the land may be made to double its present product, . . . we are in a position to laugh at the American invasion, even without the formidable machinery of so-called protective statutes.

"Meanwhile we may always profit by things that we see going on beyond the Atlantic.

"In these two last years the capital of the American public debt has been reduced by 760 millions. It scarcely exceeds today a million and a half, so that if the United States find themselves, one of these days, 'having attained the fact, obliged to descend,' they will be always sure of being 40 milliards ahead of us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CULTIVATING AN ANGLO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

THAT England is at last waking up to the fact that Germany is to be taken seriously, as a great nation whose friendship is to be cultivated, is the contention of Dr. Theodor Barth in *Die Nation* (Berlin). In support of this he quotes from Sir Thomas Barclay, the famous international lawyer and statesman, whom he styles "one of the most honest friends of Germany in England." In the words of the German writer:

"There is an unmistakable tendency apparent in England to render the relations between England and Germany not only correct, but actually and really friendly. On all sides is manifest an unwillingness to offend Germany, under an idea that any other course would alienate France."

The writer quotes with approval Sir Thomas Barclay's declaration that the days of old diplomatic stiffness are passing away, and that statesmen are being bought closer to the public by the fact that many of them are newspaper men who on the changes of the ministry pass at once from public office to their journalistic communications with the people. The quotation is from an article by Sir Thomas in *The Independent Review* (London), and runs as follows:

"The frequent changes of Cabinets and the large contingent of able men supplied to Parliament and to the Ministries by the press—men who for a few months have charge of great departments, sit at Cabinet Councils, are honored as great officers of State, and who, after this interlude of office, go back to their journalistic duties—have brought Parliament and press into close touch, for their and the public's common benefit. And thus new men are constantly stepping in and out, carrying progress from outside into the drowsy *arcana* of the Ministries, and returning with a riper knowledge of facts and conditions, which enables them to spread a greater spirit of moderation among an impatient democracy. The result has been a popular understanding of the national interests and requirements which, I venture to think, exists in no other country to the same extent. This has worked out in a great distrust of, and distaste for, all 'bigstickism,' bluff, Jingoism, Imperialism, 'national expansion,' etc., and in a conviction that the only foreign policy of real benefit to the great masses of Frenchmen is one of peace and amity with France's neighbors, that, in particular, every cause of friction between France and Germany must be carefully avoided, that war, whether successful or unsuccessful, is equally prejudicial to popular liberties, and that internal development is infinitely more important to a democracy than military or diplomatic glory."

Dr. Barth significantly adds the comment that "these thoughts should be borne in mind by every one in those countries where either the diplomats or the ministers of the government have been influenced by traditional prejudice or national bitterness." Sir Thomas Barclay closes his article by condemning English writers and speakers whose declarations have only served as arguments on which German statesmen base their appeals for increased naval armaments. Thus:

"The older Foreign Offices have, though slowly, awakened to the necessity of treating the existence of Germany as a fact. The intellectual jugglery of trying to think her non-existent, the childish ranting against her of irresponsible writers and politicians, may be useful in the Reichstag, as evidence of the need of further votes of money for new battleships; but they only fan into intensity a hostile spirit which every responsible and sensible German deplores. Those who do this foul work expose themselves to execration by all who wish to see Europe settle down to a few years of peace and stability."

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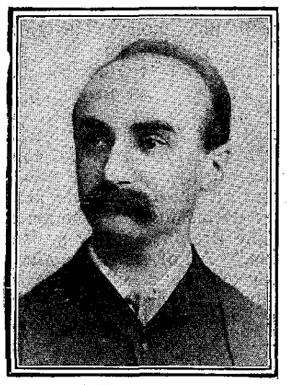
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SHORTCOMINGS OF OUR BEST GAZETTEER.

A COMPLETE PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD. Edited by Angelo Heilprin and Louis Heilprin. Sheep, 2,053 pages. Price, $10.00 net. J. B. Lippincott Company.

IT is more than fifty years since "Lippincott's Gazetteer" first saw the light of day. In the interval, and particularly during the past decade, geographical knowledge has advanced with giant strides. Thanks to such explorers as Peary, Nansen, Sverdrup, the Duke of the Abruzzi, Scott, Sven Hedin, Rockhill and Waddell, and to daring mountaineers of the type of Zurbriggen, Vines, Fitzgerald, Conway and the Workmans, we know far more of the world in which we live. With exploration and mountaineering, war and the progress of civilization have co-operated to make necessary in large measure a reconstruction of the map of the globe. The publication of a work purporting to give the latest word of geographical information thus becomes of great significance. Such a work is the new edition of the Lippincott Gazetteer, which has been so thoroughly rewritten by the Heilprin brothers and their associates that the publishers make the claim: "In no sense of the word is this a revised edition—it is an entirely new book from cover to cover." Even a casual inspection reveals a substantial basis for this statement, and the consensus of critical opinion seems to be, in the words of the New York *Sun*, that the new "Lippincott's" is "as up to date and invaluable as the old one was in its day," or, as *The Outlook* puts it: "For the newspaper office, the library, and the increasing number of business men whose field is the world and who must have accurate information about it, 'Lippincott's Gazetteer' in its new form will be as indispensable as is an unabridged dictionary." For ourselves, however, we must admit that a careful examination has left us with mingled feelings of satisfaction and disappointment.



ANGELO HEILPRIN.

In the first place, we do not find the improvements in method one would naturally expect in view of the progress shown in the world of reference books during the past half century. In the matter of titles, for example, the order at first glance appears to be alphabetical, but it is not actually so. Thus, where European towns bear the same name as towns in the United States or Canada, precedence is given to the European, the American follow and then the Canadian. We believe that the task of consultation would have been greatly facilitated had the different towns been grouped in one alphabetical order under the title of the country in which they occur. It is to be remarked that, except in certain articles such as those on the nations, no attempt has been made to subdivide the material so that it shall be readily accessible. The articles, *Berlin, Paris, London* and *New York*, serve to illustrate the fact that it is difficult to pick out anything that one may require (*e.g.*, the city's educational facilities) without having to traverse much that one does not need. In respect to "key words" the new edition is also behind the times. As a general thing publishers of reference works no longer print key words at the head of each column. Instead, the first topic on the verso page and the last topic on the recto page are now printed one beneath the other in the upper left and right hand corner of the pages, respectively. By this plan, the consultant can find at a glance the position of the topic he seeks, without having to open wide the book he is consulting. The Lippincott Gazetteer, however, adheres to the old system. In view of its bulkiness we also believe that the publishers should have applied to it the Dennison patent index, commonly used with books of this size and highly helpful from the standpoint of consultation.

Again, while it is not surprising to discover errors of omission and commission—it is practically impossible to exclude error from works of such magnitude—there are a number of mistakes for which it is difficult to find excuse. To cite only a few: In the letter *B* we miss *Ballari*, Madras prov., India, population 60,000; the Philippine towns of *Binang*, in Luzon, with 19,786 population, *Binalonan*, Luzon, population 14,603, and *Bulan*, Luzon, population 13,431; *Bihwandi*, an Indian city north of Bombay, with 14,000 population, and *Bhogdabari*, in Bengal, population 10,000. Other omissions are *McKenney*, Texas, population 4,342; *Messochorites*, Greece, population 10,077, and *Mont Saint Amand*, Belgium, population 14,055. There are some astonishing inaccuracies in statistics of population. *Belfast* is described as the second largest city of Ireland, but it ranks first with 348,965 population. To *Bellingham*, Washington, is accredited 22,000 population, but the latest census gives it only 6,834. On the other hand, the population of *Bergamo*, a city of Lombardy, Italy, is given as 4,772, whereas it is 47,000, and of *Buer*, a German city, 9,589 instead of 28,521, the figures of the latest official census. Nor is the purely descriptive material free from criticism. Thus, in treating *Bermuda* no reference is made to the important trade in lilies and lily-bulbs, now among the chief articles of export; and it is stated that there are no springs in the islands, whereas there are at least two, one of which, located in St. David's Island, supplies fresh water. Finally, notwithstanding the development of phonetic science during recent years, the new edition of the gazetteer in respelling words for pronunciation follows the unscholarly and inconsistent system used in the earlier editions.

It is for these reasons that we find it impossible to extend to the new "Lippincott's" unreserved commendation. At the same time, we gladly recognize that it has substantial claims to distinction as a reference work of great usefulness to all who require geographical information. For such, indeed, there is no other work of equal scope. And if only because of this fact it is to be hoped that in future editions greater care will be exercised to secure both freedom from error and ease of consultation.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN CHINA.

WITH THE EMPRESS DOWAGER. By Katharine A. Carl. Illustrated. Cloth, 306 pages. Price, $2.00 net. The Century Company.

MISS KATHARINE A. CARL, the author of this really unique volume on the life of the Chinese Court, has, as her publishers boast, enjoyed an experience which comes to few. Commissioned to paint a portrait of one of the most remarkable women in the world, the Empress Dowager of China, she was entertained for months at the Court, where she painted not one but four portaits of her imperial patron, with whom she came into relations of warm friendship. A palace was set apart for her use, and everything possible done to render her sojourn pleasant. Naturally, it was not to be expected that when she gave to the world her recollections of this visit, she would lay emphasis on the less agreeable aspects of the real ruler of China. But we were hardly prepared for the characterization here set forth. Instead of the cold, calculating, treacherous and vindictive hag of diplomacy, we are presented to a motherly, well-preserved old soul, who dotes on fancy-work and flowers, and is never so happy as when making others happy. Hence, so far from being an obstacle to progress, she is the real reformer of China, the leader who, in earnest if somewhat conservative fashion, would awaken the nation from the lethargy that has held it for centuries.

KATHARINE A. CARL.

This is very pretty—Miss Carl's pages are all pretty—but it is strangely out of accord with the known facts of history. Nor is the reason far to seek. Altogether apart from the favorable impression certain to be left on Miss Carl's obviously emotional mind by one who was unfailing in kindness to her, the studio and the tea-table are not well adapted to acquiring a full knowledge of a genius of statecraft—and a genius of statecraft the Empress Dowager unquestionably is. The concrete facts of policy, the executive order, the working out of plans conceived after mature deliberation—none of this has come into Miss Carl's ken, none of it could under the conditions of her residence at Court. She is not to be blamed for writing of the Empress as she found her. But she must not expect her readers to accept her estimate at face value. "It all reads like a page out of 'Arabian Nights,'" says the New York *Globe*, "and the picture is always one of life and light and color and big, bobbing yellow umbrellas." This exactly hits off the effect of the work as it appears to us.

Not all of the reviewers are of our way of thinking. Thus, the New York *Sun* pronounces the work: "A charming succession of strange and fascinating pictures;" *The Interior* declares that Miss Carl makes "a revelation of intimate knowledge such as no other writer on Chinese affairs has been able to give;" the Cleveland *Leader* calls her book "one of the most interesting and valuable publications of the season," and the Boston *Transcript* says: "Miss Carl's story is for many reasons a unique and valuable contribution to modern history." On the other hand, the New York *Times Saturday Review* affirms that "Miss Carl is not an observer or a writer . . . and her book of more than 300 pages is much such a record as a schoolgirl with an easy pen might send to an admiring club of friends," while *The Dial* feels

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that "Miss Carl has not fulfilled the promise of her title. There is much entertaining tittle-tattle in the volume about Chinese court life, but Her Majesty is lost in the distant perspective."

A RING OF SMOKE.

THE WOOD FIRE IN No. 3. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Cloth, 298 pages. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

SINCE Longfellow's comfortable idea of the tale-telling by sojourners at The Wayside Inn, there has not been a prettier bringing together of men and stories than Mr. Hopkinson Smith's device in "The Wood Fire in No. 3"—the scheme of bringing a band of cognoscenti to spend their evenings in Sandy MacWhirter's studio. Here, at the roaring hearth, fled from stingy grates and spindling gas heaters, and other illusory dispensers of warmth, thus gather, night after night, a half dozen artists and writers, and friends of art and letters, to smoke and lounge and, as their own Boggs would say, fall into anecdotage. They are all fine, highbred fellows, men who, as William James would put it, vibrate repugnantly to all sham and show.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

In the stories that come drifting up on the ebb and flow of the conversation, shine many acute reflections on life and conduct,—the glint of mind of men knowing more than one country and one custom. Here are tales of mysteries, of dilemmas, of hoaxes; of experiences devious and diverse. But whether in jocund or in serious mood, the recital is always dramatic, always brought home with a touch of tenderness and comprehension. It is the quality of brotherliness of the book that makes its greatest charm; the stories are not hewn out of the brain, but caught out of the heart.

One enjoys the chaffing and the shop talk in between the stories, as for instance the discussion of MacWhirter's "East River" on the night before the exhibition, when one tells him to put in the "click" of high light that will make the picture "sing," and another advises him to keep his East River a fact, not a dream. The sense of tears in mortal things, as well as the feel of the joy of life, flashes throughout the pages of the book. And one catches an allegory of existence in the vignette of the man fallen under the heat and burden, who is buried at sea, while the passengers unknowing laugh above, and the ship scuds on unheeding, and one with a pen writes it all down.

On the whole, Mr. Smith has sketched in for us some very human, lovable men to stand beside old Colonel Carter, and add to our soundings of this half-comprehended life into which we are caught.

"Written in Mr. Smith's most charming vein," is the opinion of the Chicago *Post*, while *The Westminster* declares that "artistic sense in the selection of words pictures each scene as on a canvas." Other critics are still more laudatory. *The Argonaut* praises the book for its "thoroughly wholesome view of life, its geniality, its genuineness." *The Dial* finds it "full of a holiday spirit of good fellowship and good cheer," and the New York *Sun* speaks of it as "one of the most natural and pleasant books we have come across in a long time."

MEDIAEVAL INDIANA.

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES. By Meredith Nicholson. Illustrated. Cloth, 382 pages. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

MR. MEREDITH NICHOLSON'S "The House of a Thousand Candles" is not a historical romance, but it is an eloquent testimonial to the fidelity with which its author has studied the historical romances of the good old-fashioned school. Memories of Alexander Dumas, of Harrison Ainsworth, of G. P. R. James, and of kindred spirits to whom nothing was impossible for mortal hero to attain, flash into mind as one traverses this labyrinth of mystery. The familiar quartet of "each for all and all for each" fame has its replica in a hero who leaves D'Artagnan a mile behind, two inconceivable Irishmen, and a robust representative of the church militant; there are plots and counterplots, duelling and sieges, secret passages and hidden treasure, ghostly footsteps, a head villain, and a complete corps of subordinate villains who dote on assassination and revel in perjury; finally, there is a heroine, a trifle too modern for the ancient type perhaps, but none the less with a decided gift for conspiracy on her own account. For setting, a castle of truly mediæval aspect, a marvel in architecture and particularly impressive when its thousand candles (more or less) are lighted. Nothing is wanting to recall the old-school romance save—the time and the location. The time is to-day, the location the State of Indiana.

Think of it! A Dumas-Ainsworth-James romance in up-to-date Indiana, with the newspaper, telephone, telegraph and railway in active service and constables and justices of the peace in plenty. But what are a few anachronisms between an author of lively imagination and an audience eager to be amused? Thus and therefore the merry game goes on, until the house of a thousand candles nearly tumbles about the ears of its murder proof inhabitants, the long-sought fortune is unearthed in a sensational, if conventional way, and we hear the tinkle of distant wedding bells. The critic may grumble, the gentle reader inwardly declare, "How absurd!" but critic and gentle reader alike will hardly put the book down until the last shot has been fired—in the very teeth of the law of twentieth century Indiana—and the last hair-raising problem solved.

On this point all the reviewers seem unanimous. The New York *Tribune*, while affirming that the story "is never for an instant convincing, or even plausible," admits that "the book is undeniably interesting, provided one seeks nothing but an evening's distraction." The New York *Mail* rails at the improbabilities involved, but at the same time confesses that "finish it you will, once you have begun it." The San Francisco *Chronicle* congratulates Mr. Nicholson on being able "to hypnotize the reader so that his common sense does not reject the improbable incidents of the story." *The Independent* deems the tale "common in type, but unusual in quality," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* praises the author as a "master of construction." All of which may help to explain why "The House of a Thousand Candles," despite its impossibilities, has won its way into the select circle of the "six best sellers."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A capital book for the American who would enlarge his knowledge of his own country is Mr. William E. Smythe's "The Conquest of Arid America" (Macmillan, $1.50 net), a new and revised edition of which was issued the other day, bringing to date the story of the opening up of the West by irrigation, and including an excellent account of the work of reclamation undertaken by the government within the past few years. Mr. Smythe writes as an enthusiastic Westerner, but supports his extremely optimistic declarations by an abundance of statistics, so handled, however, as to make his narrative easy reading from first to last.

The latest addition to the useful series of reprints which Mr. Howard Wilford Bell inaugurated about three years ago is a compilation of "Letters and Addresses of Thomas Jefferson" (Unit, .56), edited by Mr. W. B. Parker and Professor Jonas Viles. In the main this is based upon the Jefferson Memorial Society's edition of Jefferson's "Works," and is equipped with a brief biographical sketch, a sprinkling of explanatory notes, and an index. Like its predecessors in the "Unit" series it is of goodly appearance typographically, and its cheapness should insure a wider knowledge of the writings and speeches of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

In "A Yankee on the Yangtze," William Edgar Geil provides a most agreeable and informing guide to little known quarters in China, and in "A Yankee in Pigmy Land" (Dodd, $1.50 net) he shows himself no less at home in treating of peoples even stranger than those described in his earlier book. "Pigmy Land" lies in tropical Africa, and the visitor who would follow in Mr. Geil's footsteps would have a long, trans-continental journey, recompensed, however, by a succession of interesting experiences amid scenes of great natural beauty. Mr. Geil has a facile pen and is shrewd enough observer rigorously to bar the unessential from his pages. The result is a narrative that never flags, dealing in a fresh way even with homes of which much has already been said by others.

A new and extremely cheap edition of the Anglicized version of the Baroness von Suttner's "Die Waffen Nieder!" (Longmans, .75 net) has recently been issued. The Baroness von Suttner, as our readers are aware, was the recipient of the Nobel Peace award of last year, and it is generally understood that her book, which first appeared ten years ago, largely inspired the Czar with the idea of The Hague Peace Conference. The general opinion regarding "Die Waffen Nieder!" or "Lay Down Your Arms!" as the translation is entitled, was well expressed by the Austrian Minister of Finance, when he declared in a speech in the Austrian Parliament: "It is not a professional politician but a German lady who has drawn, in a recent work of fiction, such a picture of war as must send a shudder through every reader. I ask you to devote a few hours to the book, and if any one, after having done so, still retains a passion for war, I can only sincerely pity him."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Reconstruction of Religious Belief."—W. H. Mallock. (Harper & Brothers, $1.75 net.)

"The Poetry of Life."—Bliss Carman. (L. C. Page & Co.)

"The Religion of Christ in the Twentieth Century." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Life and Letters of Peter Ilich Tchaikovsy."—Rosa Newmarch. (John Lane Co.)

"In Old Bellaire."—Mary Dillon. (Century Co., $1.50.)

"The True Doctrine of Prayer."—Leander Chamberlain. (Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Bible and Spiritual Criticism."—Arthur T. Pierson. (Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00 net.)

"Beside a Southern Sea."—Elizabeth May Montague. (Neale Pub. Co.)

"Peter and Alexis."—Merejkowski. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Quakerism and Politics."—Isaac Sharpless. (Ferris & Leach, Phila.)

"The Ku Klux Klan."—J. C. Lester and D. L. Wilson. (Neale Pub. Co., $1.50.)

"Health and the Inner Life."—H. W. Dresser. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"No. 101."—Wymond Carey. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Divine Man."—Joseph Ware. (True Light Pub. Co.)

"A Maid of the Foot-Hills."—J. W. Daniel. (Neale Pub. Co.)

"Europe on $4 a Day."—Charles Newton Hood. (Rolling Stone Club, Medina, N. Y., 50 cents.)

"Foster's Complete Bridge."—R. F. Foster. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Vrouw Grobelaar and Her Leading Cases."—Percival Gibbon. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"American Political History, 1763-1876."—Alexander Johnston. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.00 net.)

"The Nabaloi Dialect."—Edward Y. Miller. (Bureau of Public Printing, Manila.)

"The Cost of Competition."—Sidney A. Reeve. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $2.00 net.)

"England Under the Normans and Angevins."—H. W. C. Davis. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.00 net.)

"Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood."—W. Holman Hunt. (Macmillan Co., two volumes, $10 per set.)

"Literary Illustrations of the Bible: Ecclesiastes, St. Mark."—James Moffatt. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, 40 cents each.)

"The Inspiration of Our Faith Sermons."—John Watson. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.25 net.)

"Mr. Scraggs."—Henry Wallace Phillips. (Grafton Press, $1.25.)

"The Song of Ages."—Reginald J. Campbell. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.25.)

"A Short History of Germany."—Ernest F. Henderson. (Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

"Selections from the Poetry of John Payne."—Introduction by Lucy Robinson. (John Lane Company, $2.50 net.)

"The Vision at the Savoy."—Winifred Graham. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.50.)

"Sing the South."—Judd Mortimer Lewis. (J. V. Dealy Co., Houston, Texas, $1.50.)

"Who's Who."—(Macmillan Co., $2.00.)

"The Devotional and Practical Commentary."—W. R. Nicoll. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.25 net.)

"Dalmar, Daughter of the Mill."—Charles W. Cuno. (Reed Pub. Co., Denver, Col.)

"The Cleansing of the Lords."—Harold Wintle. (John Lane Company.)

"Mental Healing."—Leander Edmund Whipple. (Metaphysical Pub. Co.)

"The Problem of the Old Testament."—James Orr. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"A History of the Inquisition of Spain."—H. C. Lea. (Macmillan Co., $2.50 net.)

"The Life of Reason."—George Santayana. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"Sarah Bernhardt Brown."—Charles Felton Pidgin. (J. K. Waters Co., Boston.)

"The Angel of Pain."—E. F. Benson. (J. B. Lippincott Co., $1.50.)

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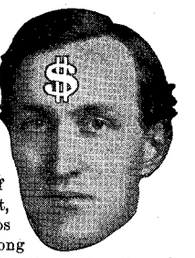

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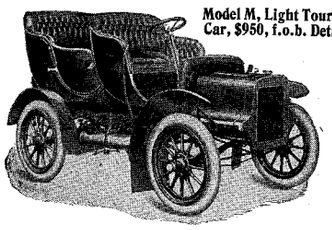

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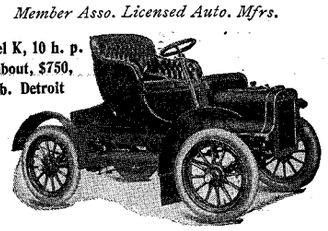

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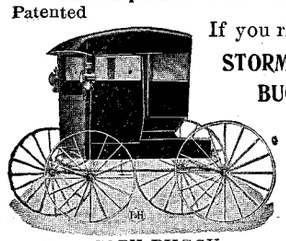

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"The Unrealized Logic of Religion."—W. H. Fitchett. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25 net.)

"On the Field of Glory."—Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Metamorphose."—O. K. Fitzsimmons. (Progress Publishing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Finis.

BY ALBERT KINROSS.

My soul is shredded; I have sold
The pieces here, the pieces there;
My heart is bleeding, and the blood—
I sold it here, I sold it there.

And yet this soul it was my soul;
And yet this blood it was my blood.

Still, in the end, I have known how to brave
All disillusion, faced the best and worst;
My hunger have I stayed and slaked my thirst
In the hope ultimate, the trust in right;
In the sad mystery that lives with Death
And all the silent things that have no fear.

So is the end no passage into hells,
No dismal fumbling after sullen gods;
No marriage with delight,
No joy whose trumps sound heraldings—
But quiet, and the closing of the years.
—*From Harper's Magazine* (Feb.)

Aeroplane.

BY DANIEL M'INTYRE HENDERSON.

Light souls may lightly rise
And float in placid skies;
Powerless to push or steer,
With every wind they veer—
But thou, would'st thou aspire?
Forward, with heart afire—

Dost seek a heavenly dower?
Be it not grace but power—
Who drives and will not drift
Shall feel divine uplift;
The soul is skyward drawn
That cries not "up" but "on"!
—*From "A Bit Bookie of Verse"*
(University Book Store, Baltimore).

The Cold Sleep of Brighidin.

BY ETHNA CARBERRY.

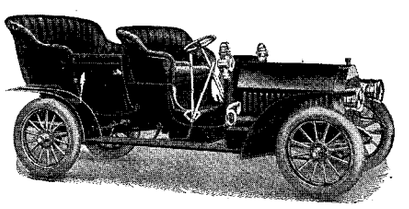
There's a sweet sleep for my love by yon glimmering blue wave,
But alas! it is a cold sleep in a green-happed narrow grave.
O shadowy Finn, move slowly,
Break not her peace so holy,
Stir not her slumber in the grass your restless ripples lave.

My Heart's Desire, my Treasure, our wooing time was brief,
From the misty dawns of April till the fading of the leaf,
From the first clear cuckoo calling
Till the harvest gold was falling,
And my store of joy was garnered at the binding of the sheaf.

There came another lover, more swift than I, more strong,
He bore away my little love in middle of her song;
Silent, ah me! his wooing,
And silent his pursuing,
Silent he stretched his arms to her who did not tarry long.

So in his House of Quiet she keeps her troth for aye
With him, the stronger lover, until the Judgment Day
And I go lonely, lonely,
Bereft of my one only
Bright star, Rose-blossom, Singing-bird that held the year at May.

The purple mountains guard her, the valley folds her in,
In dreams I see her walking with angels cleansed of sin



The Wayne Automobile Company manufactures a complete line of high-grade Automobiles, from the luxurious 7-passenger, 50 h. p. Touring car at $3,500 shown at the top of this advertisement to the speedy and powerful 14 h. p. Runabout at $800 shown below. We can supply cars to meet nearly all demands in construction, style and price.

Wayne

The following is a brief description of the Wayne Models for 1906.

Model F, 4 cylinder vertical, 50 h.p. engine. Price $3,500.00, with Limousine $4,500.00.

Model K, 4 cylinder vertical, 35 h. p. engine. Price $2,500.

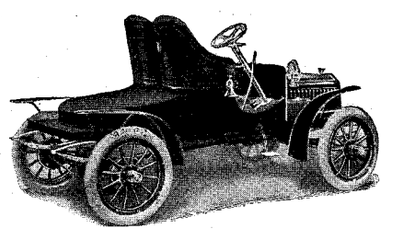
Model B, 4 cylinder vertical, 24-28 h. p. engine. Price $2,000.

Model C, double opposed, 20 h. p. horizontal motor. Price $1,250.00.

Model H two-passenger Runabout. Double opposed, 14 h. p. engine under hood. Planetary gear transmission with direct bevel gear drive. Price $800.00. Crank case and transmission case form one casting, and the entire engine is "getatable" by lifting the front hood, and can be taken apart or assembled in half an hour.

We shall appreciate your request for full information regarding any models in which you may be interested.

Wayne Automobile Co., Dept. F, Detroit, Mich.



Shall Congress Seat Smoot, the Mormon?
BEFORE ANSWERING READ

Mrs. Willing's "On American Soil," a plea for womanhood, childhood, the home; for our national, social, political, religious life. A strong document, a complete book (cloth, 50c), but can be had entire in the March issue of our monthly, The King's Herald, for 10c. Or for only 15c we will send with it the beautiful sheet song, "Wild Wastes," and the thrilling tract, "A Bottle of Tears."

Pickett Publishing Co., Dept. K, Louisville, Ky.

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We sell direct to users at wholesale prices. By buying direct from us you save middlemen's profits, and get everything the latest, best and most durable. Our 1906 free catalogue tells about our no money with order plan, 2 years guaranty, freight offer and how we ship anywhere on approval and **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**

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Is heaven too high and saintly,
For her to hear, though faintly,
One word of all my grieving on her grave beside Lock Finn?
—*From "The Four Winds of Eirinn"*
(Funk & Wagnalls Co.).

PERSONALS.

King Christian Kicked.—The late Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray once related the following incident which occurred at the time when Gustavus V. Fox, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, visited Europe with a fleet of United States warships. While in Copenhagen the late King Christian invited Mr. Fox and the principal officers of the fleet to dine. A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives Mr. Fox's account of what happened:

After the principal business of the dinner was over, at the invitation of King Christian the glasses were filled, and, all the table being at attention, his Majesty arose and with due formality proposed, "The President of the United States." Glasses were raised, but the King paused, glared over his shoulder, and abruptly left the dining hall. The guests, upon invitation of an aide, reseated themselves.

In a few minutes I saw the bandmaster come hurriedly into sight, followed by the King, who kicked him across my field of view. Shortly after the King returned to the dining hall, took his place at the head of the table, and, the guests having arisen, again proposed "The President of the United States." As he raised his glass the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." With a satisfied smile, his Majesty emptied his glass.

King Christian was democratic and kind, and beloved by his people, but all things had to be done decently and in order, or he'd know the reason why.

Retirement of Chaffee.—General Adna R. Chaffee, chief of the army staff, who lately passed from the active to the retired list, has served in every grade of the army. Like his successor, General John C. Bates, he never wore the cadet gray of West Point, having entered the service at the lowest rung of the ladder, the grade of private. The Chicago *Tribune* says of General Chaffee:

General Chaffee's career shows that in a generally peaceful country such as the United States patience is as needful a qualification of the sol-

A BOY'S BREAKFAST.

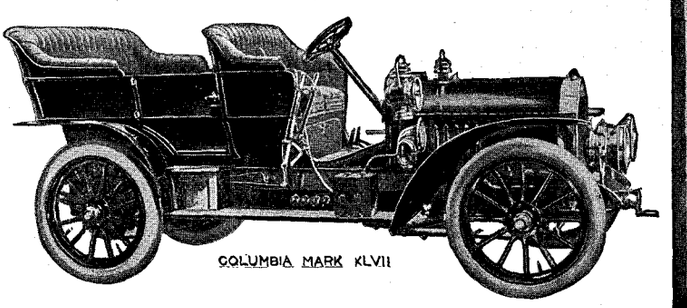
There's a Natural Food That Makes Its Own Way.

There's a boy up in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., who is growing into sturdy manhood on Grape-Nuts breakfasts. It might have been different with him, as his mother explains:

"My 11-year-old boy is large, well developed and active, and has been made so by his fondness for Grape-Nuts food. At five years he was a very nervous child, and was subject to frequent attacks of indigestion which used to rob him of his strength and were very troublesome to deal with. He never seemed to care for anything for his breakfast until I tried Grape-Nuts, and I have never had to change from that. He makes his entire breakfast of Grape-Nuts food. It is always relished by him, and he says that it satisfies him better than the ordinary kind of a meal.

"Better than all he is no longer troubled with indigestion or nervousness, and has got to be a splendidly developed fellow since he began to use Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



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construction for 1906 far surpasses the best work previously put into any motor cars, American or European. We tell all about it in our special illustrated booklets. "Columbia Chrome Nickel Steel," "Fashioning a Crank Shaft," "Transmission, Etc." and "Consistent Differences." Each of these booklets will be found intensely interesting by all who follow the latest advances in automobile building. Mailed on application.

The new Columbia Gasoline Models are:

MARK XLIV-2 18 h. p.; two opposing cylinders; shaft driver; seats five persons. Price, $1,750

MARK XLVI 24-28 h. p.; four vertical cylinders; shaft drive; seats five. Price, Standard 3,000 Limousine 4,000

MARK XLVII 40-45 h. p.; four vertical cylinders; double chain drive; seats five, with extra seats for two. Prices, Standard, 4,500

With Victoria, Limousine or Landaulet Body, - - - $5,000 to 5,500

Separate Catalogues of Columbia Gasoline Cars, Columbia Electric Carriages and Columbia Electric Commercial Vehicles will be sent on request.

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Our improved method of finishing all floors. Sanitary, simple and inexpensive. Skilled labor is not necessary.

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AFTER TREATMENT

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dier as courage and capacity. In 1897, after thirty-six years of service, he was only a lieutenant colonel. Had the war with Spain not come his name probably would never have been known outside army circles. That war gave him his opportunity and he eagerly grasped it. His gallantry and ability at El Caney won him a brevet major generalship of volunteers, and before being sent to China in 1900 he was made major general of volunteers. His conduct on the expedition to Peking merited, and received, the highest praise both at home and abroad. The soldiers of some other powers committed gross outrages. Those of the United States, under the wise, firm control of General Chaffee, acted in such a manner as to win for their country the plaudits of the intelligent and humane people of all Europe. As commander of the army in the Philippines General Chaffee continued to display the same strong and rugged qualities that had marked him when holding less important posts.

The following incident of General Chaffee's exploits at Santiago was written down by a New York *Sun* war correspondent shortly after the war:

It was before the attack on the city had been made, and Sampson's ships were lying outside the harbor entrance, ready to smash Cervera's fleet as soon as it should ever make the attempt to come out. Much had been said about the strength of the fortifications about Morro Castle. As a matter of fact, however, nobody knew exactly how strong they were, and what was much more to the point, there were no maps to show the best way by which a land attack could be made, while Sampson was attacking, if he did attack, from the sea. Chaffee knew this, and one evening he just disappeared for a while, nobody knowing what had become of him. After a little he came back and one of the officers asked where he had been.

"Oh, I just went out to walk off my dinner," was Chaffee's reply. Then he pulled out of his pocket a number of papers upon which were rough sketches. He laid them before the officers and said:

"Here's something we may need before we get through with this business."

And then he explained that he had discovered two trails leading to Morro Castle, had made sketches of them as best he could, without knowing very much what he was drawing on account of the darkness, and kept on until he had got actually within the Spanish lines.

"Suddenly," said Chaffee, "I heard a sentinel cough, and it nearly scared me to death. I didn't know I had got so far, and I put back as quickly as I could."

Then he lighted a cigar and proceeded to correct his drawings.

An Almost Unknown Man of $200,000,000.—The contest over the will of Charles Lockhart, of Pittsburg, who died a little over a year ago, has revealed the fact that he was a millionaire many times over. Altho he was considered to be one of the wealthiest men of the "Smoky City" all who had known him were surprised to learn that the value of his estate hovered around $200,000,000. The New York *Times* says of Mr. Lockhart:

Only since his death have the facts as to Lockhart's actual interest in many companies been discovered. It was not known for many years that it was Lockhart who introduced oil to Europe. In his usual silent way he fitted himself with samples of coal oil and crude petroleum, sailed for Europe without a word to his closest friends, and at once gained the European merchants' recognition of the financial possibilities of earth's own illuminating oil.

When the Standard Oil Company was organized, in 1874, Lockhart, with his usual quick wit, caught the best end of the stick. He was perhaps the first to be engulfed with his refineries in the trust. But he got what he wanted, and, as Mr. Dodd says, remained up to the time of his death one of the largest stockholders.

Mr. Lockhart was born in Scotland in 1818, and came to this country when he was 18 years

The Car of Many Exclusive Features

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"The Car the Repairman Seldom Sees"

THE HAYNES has many exclusive features that assure for it a wonderfully low maintenance and upkeep expense. In a 6,000 mile trip, made in early winter, from Kokomo, Ind., to New York and Boston via Albany, returning over the Allegheny Mountains by the National Road, the repair expense was but $1.50. Roller-bearings throughout make the loss of power between the motors and rear tires less than 10 per cent., and account for the ease with which the car went up the longest and steepest grades in crossing the mountains. The Haynes exclusively has roller-bearing engines; a Master Clutch with no wearable surfaces, which takes hold without jerking; a transmission that positively prevents burring and stripping of gears; and a roller pinion and rear axle that overcome every objection to shaft driven cars.

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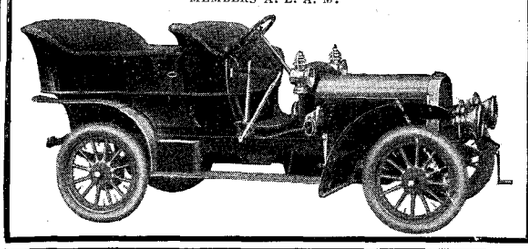

Model "R" Four-Cylinder Touring Car
Vertical roller-bearing engines. Cylinders cast separately 5¼ x 6 inches, 50 H. P. An exclusive transmission that absolutely prevents stripping of gears. Positive cooling system. Individual and special lubrication. Master clutch has metal faces and takes hold without jerking. Shaft drive. Exclusive universal joints that prevent wear on pins. Sprocket and Roller Pinion and perfect Rear Axle, all exclusive. Roller-bearings throughout. 108-inch wheel base, 54-inch tonneau, seating five people. Four to 60 miles an hour on high gear. Weight, 2,750 pounds. Price, $3,500 f. o. b. Kokomo. Full equipment.

Model "O" Four-Cylinder Touring Car
Cylinders cast in pairs 4¼ x 5 in., 28 to 30 H. P. Transmission, cooling system, lubrication, master clutch, shaft drive, universal joints, sprocket, roller pinion and roller-bearings and body same as on Model "R." *97-in. wheel base. 4-in. tires.* Tonneau seating three persons. Four to 40 miles an hour on high speed. Price, $2,250 f. o. b. Kokomo. Full equipment.

Stoddard-Dayton

(MODEL D)

A perfect power plant swung lightly but securely in a frame of hot-rolled, high carbon, pressed steel so re-enforced that tremendous weight will not deflect it. Roller bearings everywhere, running in a constant bath of oil.

Control—absolute *Comfort—princely*

THE *Stoddard-Dayton*, Model D, 5-passenger Touring Car has a special type of 4½ x 5 in. 4-cylinder motor; water-cooled; frame of hot-rolled, high-carbon, pressed steel; sliding gear transmission; three speeds and reverse—**selective type,** can change from high to intermediate, or vice versa, at speed of 25 miles, without clashing or noise, up hill or down; practically noiseless; entire transmission on roller bearings; mechanical lubrication; 30-35 horse power. Proportion of power to weight, one horse-power to every sixty pounds. $2250.

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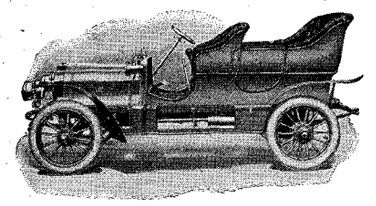
The DAYTON MOTOR CAR CO., Dayton, O.



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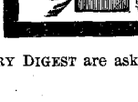

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old. He is credited with being one of the "big four" who founded the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Julius Chambers, who knew Mr. Lockhart, tells how this modest man of millions first entered the oil business:

In 1852 Lockhart made his first venture in "ground oil." The announcement by an old farmer, named Isaac Huff, that in a salt well which he had sunk oil had been found—oil that would burn in lamps—was so incredible that Lockhart went to the Huff farm to prospect.

That visit to the Huff farm ought to be recorded as the most important event in the financial history of the world. Its results were momentous. It led to the creation of the Standard Oil Trust, the most gigantic aggregation of capital that mankind is likely to know.

Lockhart found oil that would burn, and he acquired a large interest in the "salt well" for a small sum. When he returned from Westmoreland County [Scotland] in April, 1853, he at once began the erection of an oil refinery. After Colonel Drake's discovery, in 1859, on Oil Creek, Lockhart went actively into the field as a purchaser of oil lands.

A Speedy Recovery.—On one of the visits of the American fleet to English waters, Admiral Erben, now retired, was in command, with Captain Alfred T. Mahan, the writer on naval affairs, as his flag captain. One morning, so runs the story in the New York *Tribune*, Captain Mahan came to his admiral with an invitation to dine with a duke which he had received.

"I can't accept this," said Captain Mahan, "as they forgot to invite you."

"I should say you couldn't," growled the admiral. "I'll answer for you."

Whereupon the admiral wrote:

"Admiral Erben, United States Navy, regrets that Captain Mahan, his flag captain, cannot

BUTTERMILK.

A Sure Way Out.

The "buttermilk fad," which its followers insisted was the cure for all the ills that human flesh is heir to, has pretty well had its day.

Buttermilk is a pleasant and healthy drink, but there are a whole lot of desirable things that it cannot do. A Nebr. woman found something much more worth while. She says:

"Three years ago my stomach was in such a frightful condition that I could scarcely bear to take any food at all. Indeed, there was once that I went for 14 days without a morsel of nourishment, preferring starvation to the acute agony that I suffered when I ate anything. And all this entailed upon me almost constant headaches and nervousness. My condition was truly pitiable.

"The doctor warned me that the coffee I drank was chiefly responsible for this condition, and ordered me to drink buttermilk instead. But I despised buttermilk and could not bring myself to use it.

"Then I was advised to try Postum Food Coffee. It has completely renovated and made over my whole system. The salutary effect on my poor stomach was simply marvelous, and that straightened out, the headaches, nervousness and other troubles soon vanished. For more than a year I have not felt any distress or pain, such as I once thought would kill me.

"I can truthfully say that Postum has brought me the blessing of the perfect health I enjoy, for I gave up medicines when I began its use." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Why Fool with an ink dropper and old style pen?

The STANDARD Fountain Pen

Self Filling, Self Cleaning. NO ink dropper—NO muss—NO smear. NO hump—NO twist—NO valves. NO extra parts—NO extra price. The Standard is a perfect fountain pen. It looks the same as the common kind—writes as well as the best—costs the same or less. You don't have to pay for the up-to-date features. Made with solid 14-karat gold pen of any style, guaranteed satisfactory. It cleans itself automatically as well as fills itself.

Special Offer.—Write us for Catalogue 19. If your dealer has not the Standard Pen, let us tell you how to get one free in return for his name and your co-operation.

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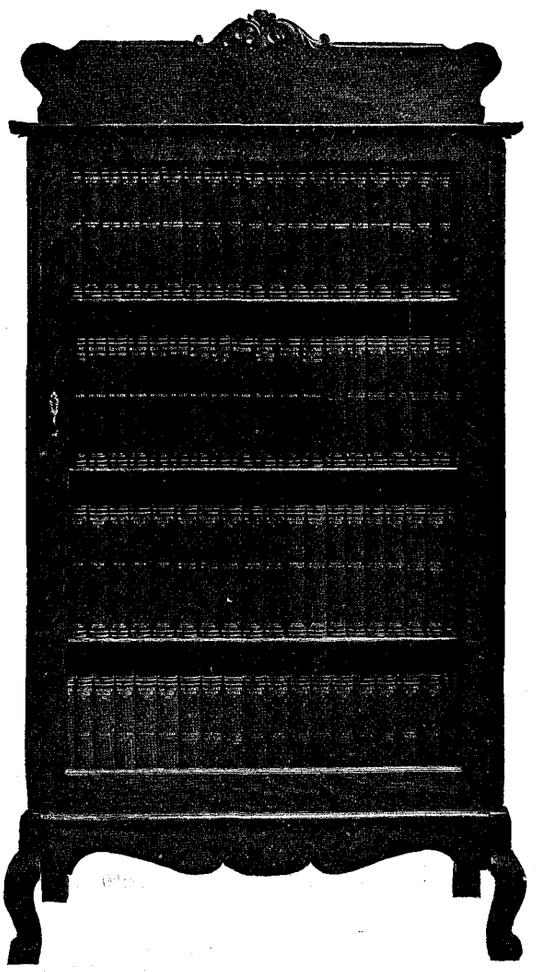

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The case is built of selected quarter-sawed oak, and finished as desired, either in light golden oak with high polish, or in dark weathered oak with wax finish. It has a glass door and is as nearly dust-proof as possible. If you accept the terms of our "Special Introductory Offer, No. 1" or "No. 2," the case will be sent

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accept the invitation of the Duke of Blank. Captain Mahan is on the sick list."

An hour or so later a messenger from the duke returned with invitations for the admiral and the captain. Whereupon the admiral wrote again:

"Admiral Erben accepts with pleasure the invitation for Captain Mahan and himself. He wishes also to advise the Duke of Blank that he has taken Captain Mahan off the sick list."

Habits of Fallieres.—France's new President, Mr. Clement A. Fallières, differs from all his predecessors in office in that he is not only a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks, but also a foe of tobacco. The New York *Tribune*, which gives us this information, goes on to say:

M. Fallières is quite as good a shot as President Loubet, and an infinitely better one than poor President Sadi-Carnot, who distinguished himself within a few weeks after his accession to the chief magistracy by discharging the contents of his gun so awkwardly at one of the official shooting parties at Rambouillet that a considerable portion of the charge struck General Brugere in the lower part of the back. Brugere, who was a colonel at the time, and had been one of the members of the military household of President Grévy, was slated to leave the Elysée and to return to regimental duty. But President Carnot was so distressed by the results of his carelessness, and so much concerned at the painful injuries sustained by Brugere, that he not only kept him on as a member of his military staff, but did everything that he could to make amends by securing that officer's rapid promotion.

To-day Brugere, who is a very capable and popular officer and a great admirer of America, which he has visited on several occasions, notably when the statue of Rochambeau was inaugurated at Washington, holds worthily the position of generalissimo of the French army. But the origin of his fortune, its basis in one word, was the shot which he received in the lower part of the back from the gun of President Sadi-Carnot.

President Fallières, who is an agnostic, is deeply attached to his umbrella, which accompanies him on all and every occasion, and which will from now on become a favorite subject for French political caricaturists. The only other ruler who has ever been given to umbrellas was King Louis Philippe, who was rarely seen without one, and in whose hands it took the place of both sceptre and of sword. Yet in spite of this analogy of tastes, it was Fallières who, as Premier, was responsible for the expulsion from France of King Louis Philippe's grandson, the late Count of Paris, and of the Duke of Orleans.

But He Swung His Lantern.—Representative John Sharp Williams is given credit for the following story which appears in *Success*. At the time of the incident Mr. Williams was counsel for a railway line in one of the Southern States.

It appears that, at one point on its line, the company had stationed an old negro watchman, whose duties consisted in warning travelers down a highway crossing the tracks when a train approached. One night, a wagon belong-

There's a world of delight in

KODAK

Home Portraiture

Kodak Portrait made by light of ordinary window

It is simpler than most people think. Beautiful results are obtained by the light of an ordinary window, or by flashlight. A portrait attachment, at fifty cents, adapts the small Kodak to the making of good-sized bust photographs. The simple methods are made clear in:

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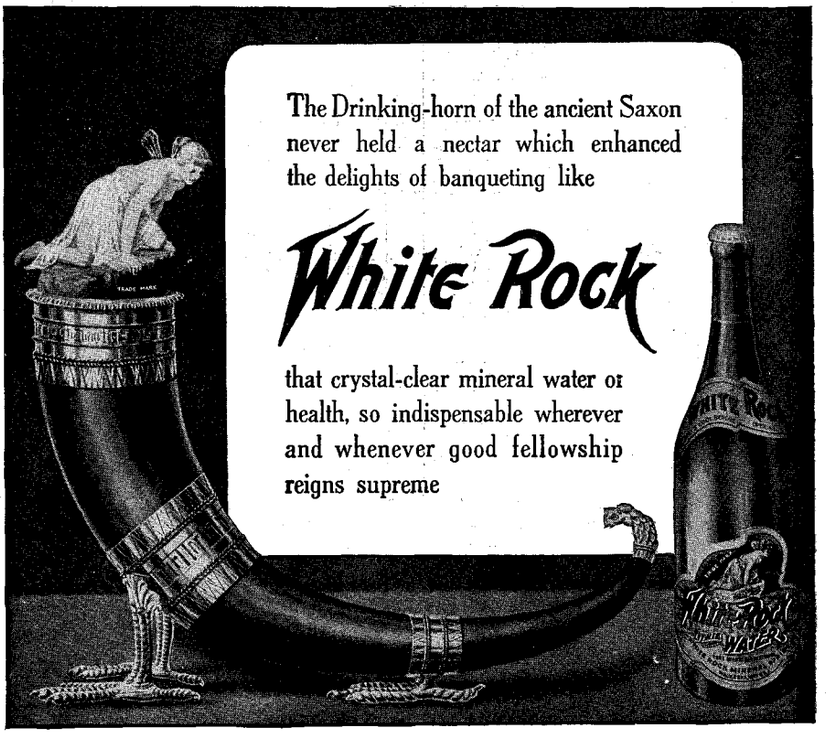

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ing to a farmer was struck, resulting in a bad accident. The company was, of course, sued for damages, and, at the trial, the old darkey was the principal witness for his employers. He replied to the questions put to him in a clear, direct fashion. Among these questions, was one as to whether he was sure that he had swung his lantern across the road when he perceived the train approach. The negro replied:

"I shorely did, sah!"

The trial resulted in a verdict for the company, and Mr. Williams, as counsel, took early occasion to compliment the aged negro on his excellent testimony. To which the latter replied:

"Thankee, Marse John, but I was shorely skeered when dat lawyer man begin to ask me about de lantern. I was afeard, for a minute, dat he was goin' to ask me if it was lit or not. De oil done give out some time befo' de accident!"

First Federal Hero Award.— The first medal for heroism awarded under the new Federal law (approved February 23, 1905) has been given to George Poell, of Grand Island, Neb., for extreme daring in endangering and almost losing his own life to save the life of a little child at Powell's Station, Neb., on June 26, 1905. The new act provides for the bestowal of medals of honor upon persons who "by extreme daring, endanger their own lives in saving, or endeavoring to save, lives from any wreck," or accident upon any railroad within the United States engaged in interstate commerce.

The incident which tried the heroic qualities of Mr. Poell are thus related by *The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine* (Indianapolis):

On the date mentioned Brother Poell was acting as fireman on a freight train on the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway. The train was running about 30 miles an hour, and upon rounding a curve about one mile west of Powell's Station, the engineer discovered a little child in the center of the track a short distance ahead. Air-brakes were applied, but as the track was slightly down grade and as the train consisted of loaded cars it was impossible to stop before reaching the point where the little one was walking. Seeing the child in the center of the track Poell at once realized its danger, and knowing that the train could not be stopped before striking it he instantly adopted the only possible course to avert the impending tragedy. Poell dashed out of the window in front of the cab, ran along the running board at the side of the boiler, and took his station on the pilot at the front of the engine, with the idea of catching hold of the child and throwing it out of danger. His footing on the pilot was very insecure. He had no time to plant himself firmly and secure a good grasp upon the pilot brace, so as to enable him to maintain his balance. By the time he had gotten down to the front of the pilot the engine was almost upon the child, and he was compelled to act immediately. The train was running about twelve miles an hour when the child was reached. Grasping the pilot brace with his right hand and leaning as far forward as possible, Brother Poell caught the little tot by its clothing with his free hand and swung it outside the rails beyond the reach of danger. Owing to his insecure postion on the engine pilot, and the speed at which the train was running when the child was reached, his extraordinary exertion in catching it and throwing it out of the way caused him to lose his balance on his precarious foothold. The child landed in the weeds beside the track, practically uninjured, but Brother Poell fell in front of, or close beside the front of the engine, and his left leg was caught under the pilot. He was dragged along on the ends of the ties for a distance of fully 100 feet, forty feet of which was over a bridge. His foot was torn or crushed off at the ankle joint, both his arms were broken, and his body terribly bruised and lacerated. The loss of his foot probably saved his life, as when it was torn off his body was released from its perilous position and dropped beside the track, the train continuing to run for a distance of 300

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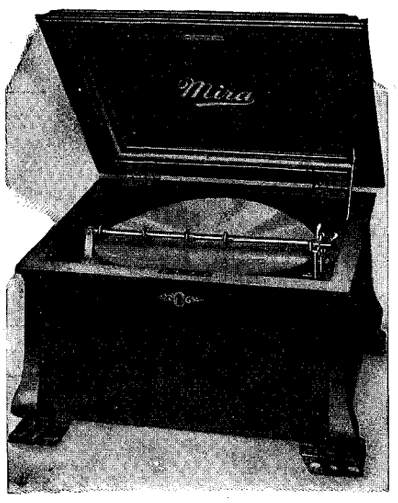

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feet beyond the point where his body was released.

When the train was stopped, one of the brakeman ran back to where Brother Poell was lying and found him maimed and bruised, but entirely conscious. His first thought was not for himself, but for the child whose life he had saved. He told the brakeman to go back to where the child was lying and ascertain its condition. Going back a distance of about 130 feet the brakeman found the child lying unconscious in the weeds where Brother Poell had thrown it. He picked it up, and it almost immediately recovered consciousness and was found to have suffered no injury beyond the shock and a few slight bruises.

Poell had his left leg amputated. On account of both arms being broken he had to be carried about from place to place until he was sufficiently recovered to be able to use crutches. Since his recovery the people of his county have shown their appreciation of his bravery by electing him county clerk.

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Household Hints.—To make biscuits light—drench with gasoline and ignite before serving.

How to keep servants—chloroform them and lock in the cellar.

Quickest way to get rid of peddlers—buy all they have.

How to remove fruit stains from linens—use scissors.

To keep rats out of the pantry—place all food in the cellar.

To entertain women visitors—let them inspect all your private papers.

To entertain men visitors—feed the brutes.

To keep the children at home—lock up all their clothes.

To keep hubby at home—hide his toupee.

In order to prevent accidents in the kitchen—fill the kerosene can with water.

To stop leaks in pipes—send for the nearest plumber.

To economize on coal—get a gas range.

To test the freshness of eggs—drop them on some hard surface.

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Grateful fer our automo-beel.

Pa says there ain't no other man
Kin run an auto like he can.

Auntie preaches near and far
'Bout our lovely touring car.

Uncle Bill says he ain't seen
Nowhere such a good machine.

Brother Jim, he keeps a-braggin'
'Bout the speed of our new wagon.

But, oh, it sounds so grand and noble
When sister Sue says automobile.

—*Puck.*

The Victim.—"My dear, that miserable little beast of yours just bit the baby."

"And the baby's got the measles! Oh! my poor little Fido!"—*Baltimore American.*

To Date.—"Yes, his delicacy of touch is quite marvelous." "Ah, a pianist?" "No, a society journalist."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Answers.—"Noah's wife," wrote a boy in an examination, "was called Joan of Arc." "Water," wrote another, "is composed of two gases, oxygen and cambrigen." "Lava," said a third, "is what the barber puts on your face." "A blizzard," declared another child, "is the inside of a fowl."—*New York Tribune.*

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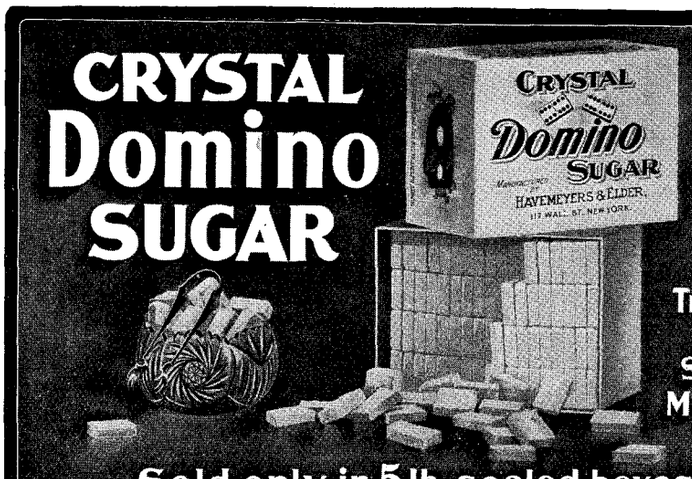

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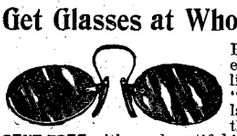

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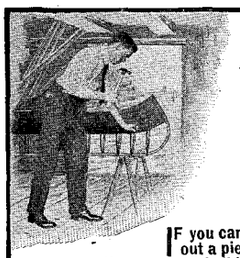

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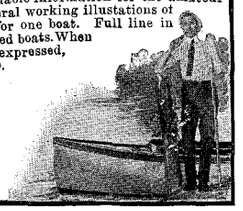

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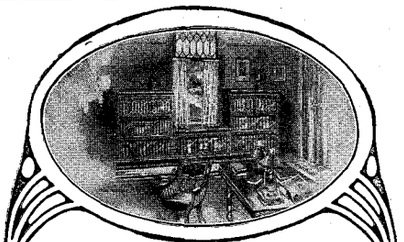

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A Just Reproof.—"Mary," said a lady to her cook, "I strongly object to your copying Miss Lucy in your dress."

"In what way do I copy her?" asked the cook, with an angry sniff.

"Why, the hat you wore yesterday is exactly like my daughter's new hat."

"Oh, no, it isn't, mum," said the cook, with a sneer. "The feather in my 'at is real hostrich, but Miss Lucy's is only himitation!"—*London Judy.*

Handicapped.—THE DOCTOR: "The medicine I left for you doesn't seem to have had the desired effect. Have you taken it regularly?"

THE PATIENT (a poet): "As regularly as I could, doctor. You said I should take it after each meal."—*Chicago News.*

That's the Question.—"Do you think your daughter could live on my salary?" "Perhaps she could, but what would you do?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Agreed.—MRS. NEXDORE: "I bought a new piece of music for my daughter to play and I guess she'll master it soon. She was trying all afternoon."

MISS PEPPREY: "Indeed, she was; very!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Merry-Go-Round.—A man had been sent by the house agents to take an inventory of the drawing room furniture. He was so long about his task that at last the mistress of the house went to see what was taking place. She found the man slumbering sweetly on the sofa with an empty bottle beside him; it was evident, however, that he had made a pathetic though solitary attempt to do his work, for in the inventory book was written, "One revolving carpet."—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

Well Meant Advice.—Half an hour after Maloney landed in New York, he was knocked down by an automobile. A friendly spectator assisted him to arise, remarking: "Never mind; —old man, I took that fellow's number."

"Ye did?" yelled Maloney; "thin fer hivin's sake run for yer life—he'll likely be back afther it in a minnit or so!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Large Order.—Danny B——, now in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., tells this one. He says that when his company approached the earthworks in front of Big Bethel it was met by a terrific volley from the fort. The captain gave the order to lie down, which every man did except an old Irishman, who did not hear the order.

He looked around and exclaimed: "My! my! They're all killed but me!"

Then, as he reloaded his rifle, he said: "I'll have to fight hard to take that place all by myself."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Buying the Enemy's Ammunition.—THE CANDIDATE: "And you might send some eggs around to my hotel."

VILLAGE ELECTOR: "Yes, sir. How many would you like?"

CANDIDATE: "I—I think I'll take all you've got."—*London Sketch.*

Oh, Memory!—There is no doubt that the tying of a piece of string round the finger is a really good aid to a poor memory; but there is a well authenticated case of a man who tied a piece of cotton around his finger in the morning to remind him to get his hair cut. On the way home to dinner that evening he noticed the piece of cotton.

"Ah, yes, I remember!" he said. And, smiling proudly, he entered the accustomed shop, and sat down before the accustomed artist.

"Er—yes, sir?" said the artist, puzzled inquiry in his tones.

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"Eh—oh, yes; cut my hair, please," commanded the absent-minded one curtly.

"Why, certainly, sir, if you wish it," said the artist. "But you won't mind my mentioning the fact that I cut it this morning, will you?"—*Evening Mail.*

No Possible Rivalry.—NEW JERSEYMAN: "The only thing your State has to be proud of is its title of 'mother of presidents.'"

VIRGINIAN: "I know it. It never occurred to my blundering ancestors that it would be a bigger thing to be the 'mother of trusts.'"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Wanted Proof.—Representative Chalk Beeson, of Kansas, the head of a forestry station that gives trees to farmers, in an address to a women's congress said "trees are like children. In the beginning they give us a great deal of trouble and worry, and in the end we are very proud of them. Young trees are vexatious; young children are the same. I know of a man who sat in his study one afternoon writing a speech when his son called shrilly from the garden:

"'Papa, papa, look out of the window.'

"'What a nuisance children are,' grumbled the old man, but rapidly he put down his pen, and with a half smile advanced to the window promptly and stuck forth his head.

"'Well, John, what is it?' said he.

"The boy, from a group of youngsters, called up, 'Papa, Jimmie Smith did not believe that you had no hair on the top of your head.'"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Bid for Recognition.—At a meeting of a Band of Mercy class in Denver each child relates the kind deed she does every fortnight. Last week a little girl related how she "had lifted a horse's nosebag so that he could get the oats at the bottom."

Another little one said: "I took off a tin can tied to a little dog's tail."

The teacher said: "Did you know who tied it on?"

"Yes," replied the child, with hesitation. "I didn't know any kind deed to report, so I tied it on so I could take it off and tell you the good deed I did."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Economy at Last.—The provision of 24 towels for the 27 members of the Maryland Senate reveals a delightful comity between certain Senators. Six Senators have evidently agreed to use three towels in common, and the question everyone is asking now is, "Who constitute the three pairs?" The State will know how to honor the six members who thus set an example of economy to their extravagant colleagues.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Motor-Car Etiquette.—Always assist your lady passengers to their seats before taking your own; when alighting suddenly at a stone wall or fence, however, the question of precedence is not considered.

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After you have run down a pedestrian be sure and "honk-honk" very vigorously, especially if you have previously given no warning signal. This little act of attention may be soothing to the last moments of the unfortunate.

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If ladies are present when you get on your back under the machine to fix that "little trouble," it is the custom to gag yourself with cotton waste.

If you have been persuaded to purchase a copy of "Rules of the Road," throw it away; there are no rules for motorists.—*New York Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

February 2.—Russian peasants are expected to rise in the spring in an attempt to seize private lands. The Czar, in an address to a deputation of peasants, urges them to respect property rights and promises relief.

February 3.—Extreme severity is reported in the repressive measures under way in the Baltic provinces, fifty-three persons being shot to death in one day at Vilna alone. Trials of the mutineers of the army and navy from the Cronstadt and Sebastopol garrisons are in progress in St. Petersburg.

February 5.—Russia is said to be endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with China designed to offset advantages gained by Japan.

February 6.—The elections to the Russian National Assembly are fixed for April 7, and the first session is to take place April 28.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 1.—Throughout France protests are being made against the taking of inventories of church property according to a clause of the separation law. A hundred persons are injured and 150 arrested as a result of a pitched battle in St. Clotilde church in Paris between the police and the congregation over the operation of the new law.

British holders of policies in the Mutual Life Insurance Company pass resolutions demanding representation, and demanding that the company increase its securities in that country.

February 2.—Lord Masham, well known as an inventor of mechanical devices, dies in England.

The Italian Ministers tender their resignations to King Victor Emmanuel.

February 3.—More riots occur in France owing to the resistance to the taking of inventories of church property. Several of the persons arrested in Paris are sentenced to imprisonment.

The Algeciras conference rejects the Moorish tariff plan and favors a moderate increase only in the import duties and a lower export tax.

February 5.—Countess Boni de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, files a plea for divorce in the Paris courts.

February 6.—Consular advices say that the anti-American sentiment in China was never more widespread or stronger than at present. An uprising is feared; conditions in the southern provinces are said to be more serious than those which preceded the Boxer rebellion.

February 7.—The Emperor of Korea in a state document urges the powers to exercise a joint protectorate over Korea in respect to her foreign affairs.

Fifty men are killed in a riot at Oruro, Bolivia, due to a strike of railroad laborers.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 1.—Senate: The ship subsidy bill is discussed.

House: Debate on Hepburn rate bill con-

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tinues and a resolution calling for a report on the estimates of cotton remaining unginned is adopted.

February 3.—Senate: At a caucus of Democratic Senators a resolution is adopted calling on the Democratic Senators to oppose the ratification of the treaty with Santo Domingo.

House: Debate on the railroad rate bill continues.

February 5.—Senate: Senator Patterson (Dem., Colo.) introduces a resolution declaring the action of the Democratic caucus, in attempting to bind Senators to vote against the Dominican treaty unconstitutional. John F. Wallace, testifying before the canal committee, attacks Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts and W. N. Cromwell, and gives his reasons for resigning his position on the canal commission.

House: Debate on the rate bill continues, Representatives Littlefield (Me.) and Grosvenor (O.) speaking against it. President Roosevelt submits to the House the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the alleged merger of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as requested by the resolution of Representative Gillespie.

February 6.—Senate: Senators Bacon (Ga.) and Spooner (Wis.) debate the subject of the Senate's powers in regard to the negotiations of treaties.

House: Debate on the rate bill continues.

February 7.—Senate: Senator Bailey (Texas) assails Senator Patterson for his attack on caucus rule. The Smoot hearings are resumed.

House: Debate on the rate bill is closed, all amendments being rejected.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 1.—Lieut.Gen. Adna R. Chaffee is placed on the retired list of the army and Major-General J. C. Bates is nominated to succeed him.

The National Insurance Convention opens in Chicago.

The annual report of the Philippine Commission is made public.

A committee appointed by the Pennsylvania State Legislature begins its investigation into the affairs of the State Insurance Department at Harrisburg.

February 2.—Coal operators and miners in joint conference in Indianapolis adjourn without agreeing on a wage scale. President Mitchell tells the men to prepare for a strike.

President Roosevelt pardons Midshipman John Paul Miller, of Kentucky, who was convicted of hazing.

President Eliot, of Harvard, in his annual report scores college football in a merciless manner, and says that contests should be prevented until the game is reformed.

February 4.—Attorney-General Moody declares that Commissioner Garfield kept faith with the packers, and did not give the Department of Justice evidence that he obtained from them.

It is announced that a general coal strike will be ordered to go into effect April 1.

February 5.—Radical changes are being made by Secretary Metcalf in the regulations governing Chinese exclusion, which are expected to ameliorate anti-American prejudice in China.

The President approves the reduction in files of an army officer for asking a sergeant to change his seat in a theatre.

The Maryland Senate passes resolutions calling for an investigation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad regarding the State's share in the railroad's dividends.

February 6.—President Roosevelt, in a letter to the chairmen of the Congress committees on naval affairs, urges a change of the hazing laws.

The Isthmian Canal Commission sends to Secretary Taft the reports of the Board of Consulting Engineers, together with the views of the commission respecting the type of canal.

The Pennsylvania Insurance Investigating Committee submits its report, recommending that the attention of the governor and the attorney general be called to evidences of fraud as shown in the testimony.

February 7.—President Roosevelt orders a searching investigation of the wreck of the *Valencia*.

Secretary Bonaparte recommends to the President that Midshipman Meriwether, convicted of hazing, be pardoned.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"R. L. B.," Chapman, Kan.—"What are the pronunciations and meanings of the following words: 'Asinine,' 'Comanche,' 'Naas,' 'Fyzabad,' and 'quay'? Does the last word differ from quay (key) and why?"

"Asinine" is pronounced ass'i-nin, the "i" in both instances having the sound of "i" in "tin" (often pronounced also ass'i-nine), and means "pertaining to or having the qualities of an ass; ass-like; stupid; silly." "Comanche," pronounced ko-man'che, "o" as in "obey," "a" as in "man," "ch" as in "church," "e" as in "delight," refers to one of a fierce predatory Indian tribe of the Shoshonean stock. "Naas," pronounced "nays," is a town in Kildare county, Ireland. "Fyzabad" (same as "Faizabad"), pronounced fie'zah-bahd', is the name of a British-Indian division, district, and town; also the name of a town in Afghanistan. "Quay," pronounced "key" or "kway," signifies "a wharf or artificial landing-place on the shore of a harbor or projecting into it, where vessels may unload; a key." "Key," meaning "a wharf," is a variant spelling of the word.

"W. C. C.," North Chatham, N. H.—"Is the term 'incohate' obsolete, and is it properly used in the sentence 'In this incohate period,' referring to a few years after the Declaration of Independence?"

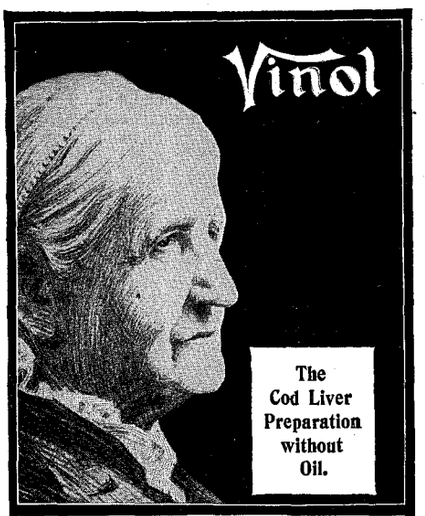
The word our correspondent refers to is *inchoate;* it is not obsolete, and as an adjective means "existing in an incipient state; begun or entered upon but not in full existence or operation." The use of the word in such a sentence as "In this inchoate period" is correct. The word *inchoate* is in the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

"B. H. A. B.," Edenville, Mich.—As to the correct use of "who" and "that" see STANDARD DICTIONARY, Dept. of Faulty Diction, under that, who, which.

"S. C. F.," Leesburg, Va.—The term décolleté is a French idiom without equivalent in English, and as it has been used in the literature of English-speaking peoples for three-quarters of a century, it may be considered Anglicized. The preferred pronunciation of the word is day'-kol-e-tay'—pronounce the "o" in kol as "o" in *knot,* and "e" short, as the second "e" in element.

"N. A. O.," Charlotte, N. C.—"(1) What are the possessive plural forms of the words 'deer' and 'James'? (2) Also please distinguish for me the 'participle' and the 'verbal noun'."

(1) As the plural of "deer" is deer, the natural deduction is that the plural possessive is deer's. But there are several words which are alike in both numbers, and to these the apostrophe is applied after the adding of "s" to designate plural possessive. Thus say "deer's antlers" when you mean the antlers of one deer, and "deers' antlers" when you mean the antlers of several deer. The possessive plural of James is "Jamoses'". (2) A participle is a form of the verb that may be used either verbally or adjectively or both verbally and adjectively. The present participle ends in *ing* and



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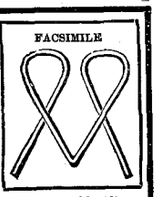

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expresses the present tense of the verb; the past participle ends commonly in *-d, -ed, -en, -n,* or *-t,* and expresses the past or imperfect action. The verbal noun in *-ing,* to which the present participle now conforms, is sometimes confounded with it. A "verbal noun" is a noun directly derived from a verb, in English often having the form of the present participle. For the grammatical definition of a verbal noun see Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 239.

"E. B. K.," Montgomery, Ala.—"What is the pronunciation of Guido, the name of the Italian artist?"

"Guido" is pronounced gwee'doe, or Italian goo-ee'doe.

"D. H. M.," Ottawa, Can.—"Would it be correct to say of a man who has been prepossessed of Scriptural teachings which are antagonistic to the theory of evolution, that he is 'prejudiced'?"

Inasmuch as the word "prejudiced" implies "prepossession or motive influencing judgment or opinion," such a man as described by "D. H. M." may correctly be spoken of as "prejudiced."

"F. E. B.," West Hoboken, N. J.—"Please give me the meaning of the word 'professional,' in all its uses."

As an adjective it denotes: 1. "To be connected with, preparing for, engaged in, or appropriate to a profession; as, *professional* courtesy; *professional* schools." 2. "Of or pertaining to a special occupation, often for gain: opposed to *amateur;* as, a *professional* ball-game." As a noun it signifies "one who pursues *as a business* some vocation, occupation, or sport engaged in by others only for pastime, especially one who *engages for money* to compete in sports." Also "One skilled in a profession."

"C. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please correct the following sentence: 'These *premises are* occupied by two families only. Hence the *same is* not within the jurisdiction of your department.'"

Substitute "they are" for "the same is." The second sentence is dependent on the first, and as it stands it is ungrammatical. The plural construction "premises are" would require the plural verb "are" instead of "is" in the second sentence. The sentences could be improved by being combined: "The premises being occupied by two families only, are not within the jurisdiction of your department."

"J. C. V.," Bogota, N. J.—"Should the singular or plural of the verb be used in the third line of the following stanza:

'The voice of Jehovah is mighty, is mighty;
The voice of Jehovah in majesty speaks,
The voice of Jehovah the cedars is (or are) breaking,
Jehovah the cedars of Lebanon breaks.'"

From the correspondent's punctuation of the third line it is difficult to tell whether "the voice of Jehovah" is intended as a separate exclamation or as a part of the sentence that follows. If as a separate exclamation, the verb in the plural would be correct in the sentence that follows—"the cedars are breaking." If, however, the exclamation forms a part of the sentence that follows, then the verb in the singular should be used, and the sentence read, "The voice of Jehovah the cedars is breaking."

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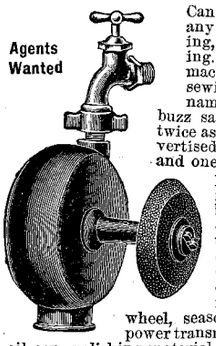

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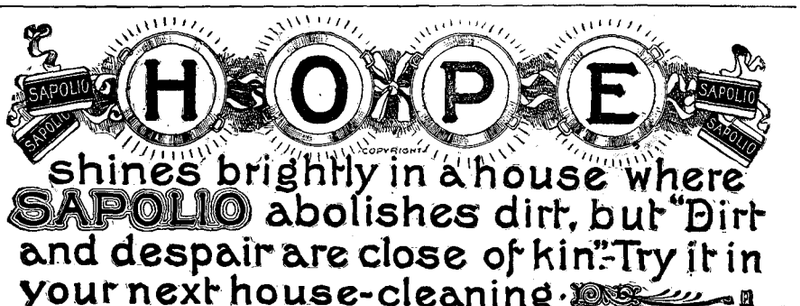

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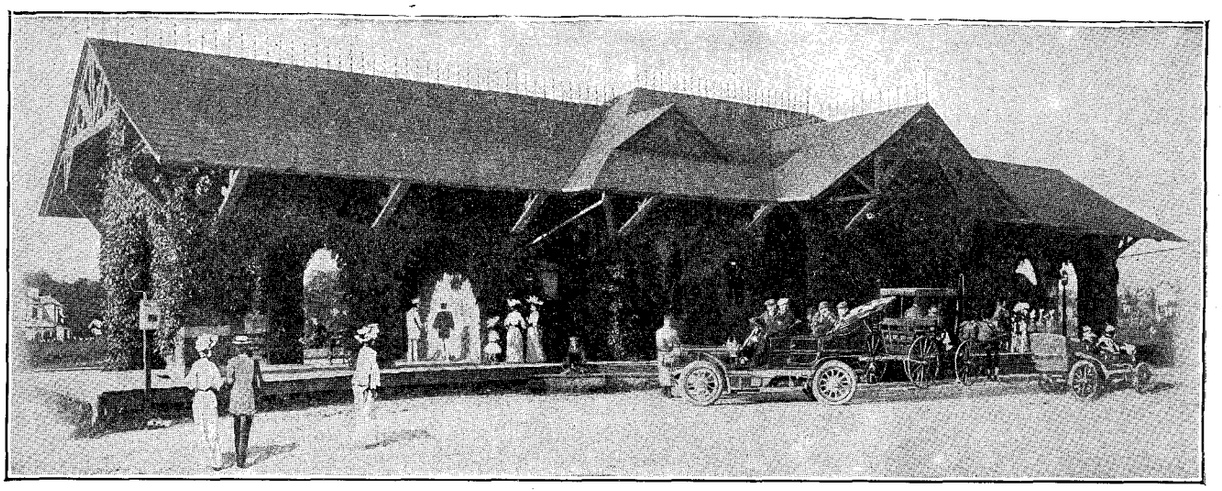

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